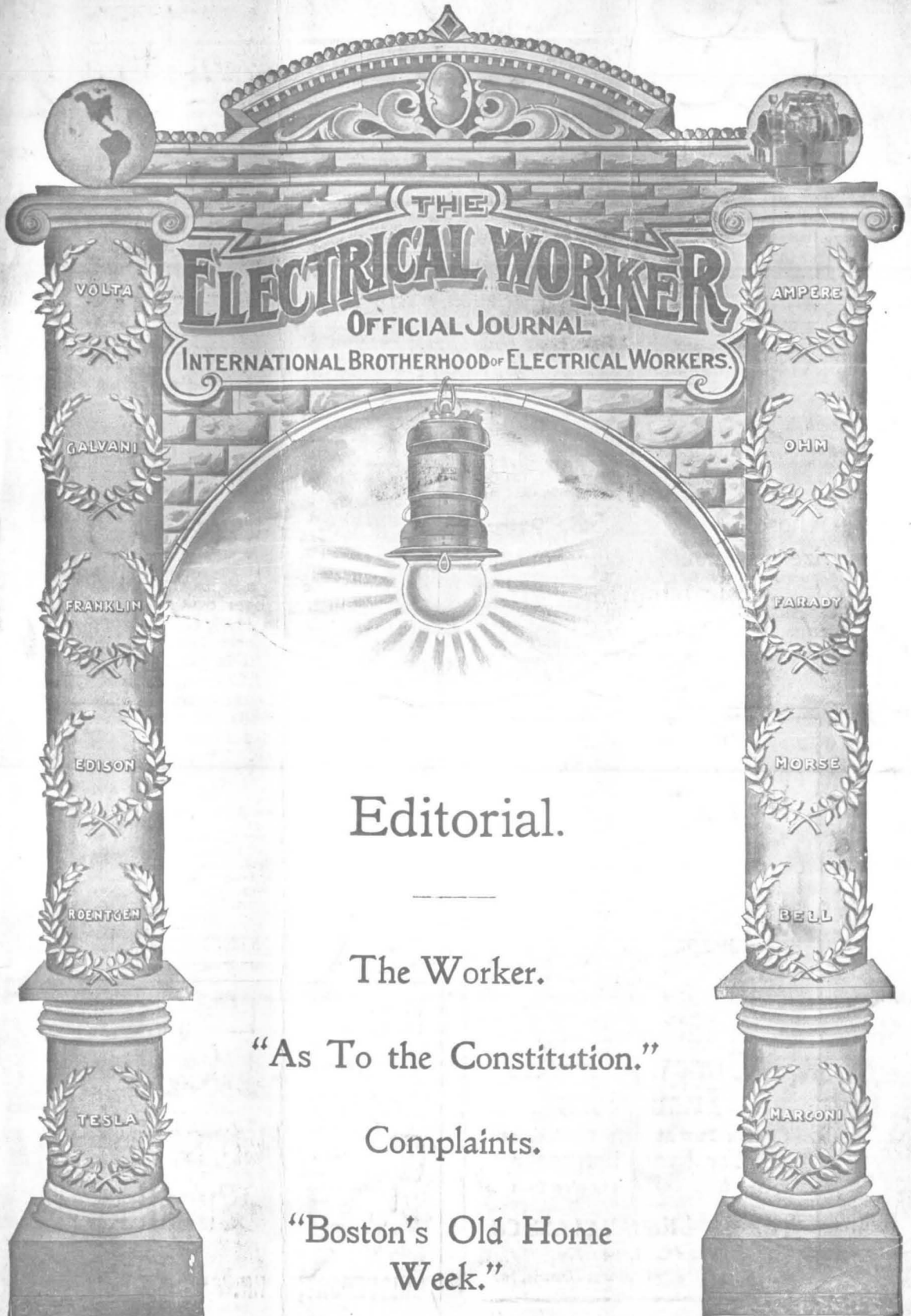


JULY, 1907



(THE)
ELECTRICAL WORKER
OFFICIAL JOURNAL
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

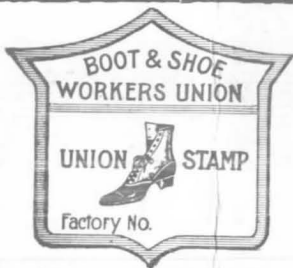
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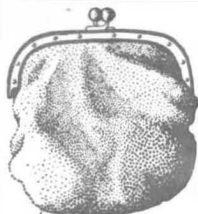
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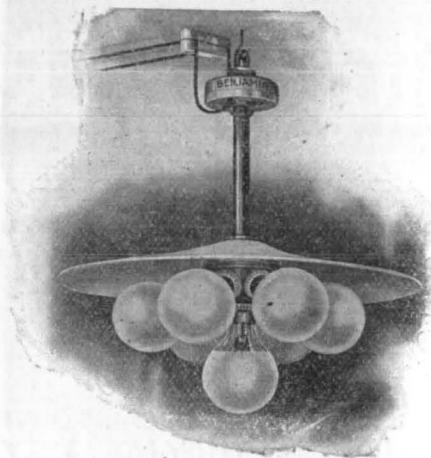


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The Kingdom of the Father earth en-
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Eight hours today, less hours if need be
for the morrow,

A sure protection for the unprotected.

Yours respectfully

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Sam Hutton".

Gloves and "Overall
an easy conscience.

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THE ELECTRICAL



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OFFICIAL JOURNAL

of the

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GRAND PRESIDENT'S PAGE.

THE NEW YORK SETTLEMENT.

We are pleased to be able to announce to our members that the New York trouble has been settled with honor to the Brotherhood. It took a long time to bring it about, but it is worth the time we waited and the money it cost, when we stop to consider the fact that all members belonging to the thirteen locked out trades in New York city, take off their hats, and tell us that we are the only one among them that came out of the conflict with our honor and principles intact.

To those members of old Local No. 3 that remained firm, loyal and steadfast to the principles of our Brotherhood belong the credit of our victory, men that will remain loyal to their obligations in the face of being compelled to undergo the greatest of trials and sacrifices for thirty-two months are deserving of all the honor and praise we can in our humble way bestow upon them.

The writer knows for an absolute fact that many of them were forced to part with their homes and live on a mere pittance they succeeded in borrowing from time to time, from their more fortunate brothers.

Let it be said further to their credit, that in spite of the sacrifices they were forced to render to maintain the principles and integrity of the Local Union they loved, that they never lost faith in the honesty of those officers to whose lot it fell to have charge of leading the fight. Rumors of all kinds were cast afloat by their opponents for the purpose of causing dissension to arise in their ranks.

The grand officers were many times accused of being on the verge of granting a charter to the dual union for cash considerations ranging from one thousand to eight thousand dollars.

Still those unfounded rumors were given no serious consideration, by the members of number three, they were confident that the Grand Officers were just as anxious as they were to see the difficulty settled on an honorable basis.

A few words at this time would not be amiss concerning the position assumed by the Grand Officers in the trouble.

Shortly after the lockout occurred the writer and the executive board went to New York, and after a careful investigation came to the conclusion that our duty

was to get the brothers affected back to work as soon possible, inasmuch as the investigation showed that it would be impossible to get a settlement without a long and stubborn battle covering to the conditions under which the building trades were working, as a general plan of arbitration had been inaugurated by the building trades employers' association, for the purpose of eliminating the much abused sympathetic strike, and for the further purpose of settling all differences that might arise between employers and employees, affiliated therewith, thereby preventing strikes or lockouts from occurring. The building trades unions, with one or two exceptions had joined the plan, and were duty bound to adhere to it, regardless of whether a trade on the outside was being unjustly treated or not.

The laws of the plan are so constructed that it takes a majority of both the employers and the representatives of the trades unions to agree before any important action can be taken, by the plan, whether local No. 3 was right or wrong I will not state, inasmuch as that phase of the question was discussed at our convention and in the columns of the WORKER, suffice to say the Executive Board of the plan decided No. 3 was right in calling a strike on the subway, on account of non-union electricians being employed therein, later the board of governors of the plan overruled this decision. We found that the strike on the Trinity building was called in accordance with the laws of the plan, but that local No. 3 had made a mistake in not ordering our men back to work on the Trinity building when instructed to do so, through a mandate of the plan.

Had this been done the differences could have been settled, by the joint arbitration board.

As the constitution empowered the Grand President at that time to settle all difficulties between employers and our members, it was deemed advisable by him to use that prerogative and order our members back to work.

We called on the contractors association, and the writer asked the following question of the president:

What position will your association as-

sume if I use my prerogative (showing him the law) and order number three back to work?

His answer was:

If you order the members of number three back to work they will have to get cards from the New York Electrical Workers the dual union before any member of our association will put them to work.

It is unnecessary for me to state what reply I made to that answer as it might be construed at this late day as a play to the grand stand, it is a matter of record, however, and known to our Executive Board (at the time) and Executive Board of the New York Electrical Contractors Association. When it became generally known that number three was up against a hard fight, many of our members that were not familiar with the situation, recalled to our minds the attitude of No. 3 towards the Brotherhood in the past how she had violated the constitution, and refused to accept traveling cards, etc., etc., and urged me to go into New York call the difficulty off and charter the dual union; etc., etc.

Those brothers did not consider there was a principle at stake, which if not maintained would have worked a hardship on our brotherhood all over its jurisdiction, if we were organized for the purpose of getting as much per capita tax as possible regardless of maintaining the principles as laid down by the founders of our brotherhood in the city of St. Louis, November 21 to 28, 1891. Then we might have followed their advice and chartered the dual union, even under those circumstances such an action would have reacted sooner or later on us with such force that the officers responsible would have been condemned from one end of our jurisdiction to the other.

Other brothers urged calling of a general strike on all work done by New York city contractors throughout our jurisdiction, this we would not sanction for various reasons, one among them and the only one I will discuss at this time was for the reason that each member of the New York Electrical Contractors Association is under a bond of one thousand dollars to live up strictly to the laws of the Building Trades Employers Association and the general arbitration plan.

Taking this into consideration and the fact that the contractors had signed an agreement with the dual union which was approved by the arbitration plan and the board of governors thereof (the court of last resort). We came to the conclusion that the time was not opportune for a national fight realizing that, if we did bring pressure to bear on the contractors on work outside of New York, that it would avail us nothing so long as the argument existed between the dual and the contractors, as the arbitration board

would compell the contractors to adhere to it during its legal existence.

We laid out a plan to follow which we could not make known to everyone and I am pleased to state our plans worked out successfully.

It is hardly necessary for me to state that the agreement is not just what we would liked to have, in its intireity, but it is a mighty good one to get under the circumstances.

The contractors took advantage of the situation which is quite natural for them to do, with the result that we were compelled to agree to several clauses in the agreement we did not like, nevertheless we have the satisfaction of knowing that the differences between the present agreement and the old agreement of Local No. 3 is the concessions made by the dual union with the exception of one or two minor details which amount to very little and which will tend to create a better feeling between both sides thereto.

After signing the agreement on January 3d, 1907, with the contractors, which by the way was signed with the understanding that it must meet with the approval of the arbitration board before it became binding, our troubles began.

We made application for admittance to the board when this became known to our opponents, they got very busy and tried to have it laid on the table, but failed in the attempt, as the application took the regular course and was referred to the executive committee. It would fill at least three issues of the ELECTRICAL WORKER from cover to cover for me to tell in detail the obstacles we had to overcome before we were seated in the plan.

We were strongly opposed by the representatives of all unions connected with what is known as the allied board of business agents, there was I am sorry to say of our locals belonging to national organizations affiliated with this body that voted and worked against our being seated in the plan.

There is nothing to be gained for the movement by my publishing the names of the organizations that opposed us, so I will pass on to some of the details of the settlement.

In the first place the agreement is guaranteed by the Brotherhood, and attached thereto is the following, duly signed by the Grand President and the following members of the E. B. J. E. O'Conner, J. J. McLaughlin, Geo. C. King, and Wm. D. Godshall.

GUARANTEE.

Whereas, both the employer and the Brotherhood recognize the expediency of maintaining at all times settled and harmonious relations in the trade between employer and employees; and

Whereas, it is, in the opinion of the employer desirable, in order to maintain

such settled and harmonious relations, that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers should become a party to this agreement;

Now, therefore, in consideration of the execution of the within agreement by the party of the first part thereto, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers does hereby guarantee the performance of any and all conditions and agreements on the part of the party of the second part to be performed; provided, however, that if the party of the first part shall on his part violate any conditions of this Agreement, or of any similar Agreement or Agreements that may now exist or may hereafter be entered into between the said party of the first part and any Local Union or District Council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, then the within Agreement and this guarantee shall be null and void.

In witness whereof, the said International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has caused these presents to be duly executed this day of A. D., one thousand nine hundred and

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

By.....
Grand President.

[Seal]

Approved

The wages during year of 1906 is four dollars per day, on and after January 1st, 1907 the wages shall be four dollars and fifty cents per day. Double time for all overtime, Sundays and legal holidays.

It provides for a Saturday half holiday all during the year.

First year helpers receive one dollar and fifty cents per day, second year helpers to receive two dollars and twenty cents per day.

It further provides that all differences

arising between both parties thereto shall be settled by arbitration thereby preventing strike or lockouts from occurring.

It requires the brotherhood to station a representative in New York city until such times as the agreement is working properly. It also provides that the contractors shall employ exclusively members of our brotherhood to do all Electrical work undertaken by them in greater New York.

Whether our members are pleased with the settlements or not is best demonstrated by the fact that there were not one member voted against adoption, when it was considered by the local.

This is the story in brief of the New York difficulty and the settlement thereof.

The settlement means that all legal indebtedness of local No. 3 will be settled on a basis of 100 cents on the dollar.

The Brotherhood will receive the ten thousand dollars loaned to No. 3 as well back per capita tax on her members.

The Grand President was forced to open a temporary office in New York and stay there about four months. Much to the displeasure of several brothers who did not realize the obstacles we had to contend with, and wanted me to leave and come to their respective cities at once. We are mighty glad it is all over and we think that it will not take long to demonstrate that we made no mistake in carrying on the difficulty, along the lines we did.

There is one thing certain and that is: It will be many years before the Inside Electrical Workers of greater New York International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers become involved in a difficulty through the agitation of members who desire to be in the limelight and looked upon as leaders, that are indispensable.

Yours fraternally,

F. J. McNULTY,

Grand President.

MEETING WITH PRESIDENT OF BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

PRESIDENT Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, F. J. McNulty, Grand President and J. J. McLaughlin, member of the Executive Board of the I. B. E. W. met in conference President Vail of the American Bell Telegraph and Telephone Co. at the offices of that corporation in the city of Boston on May 31st.

The purpose of the meeting was to bring about a settlement of the difficulties existing in various cities of the country between the Brotherhood and the Bell Telephone Co., also to have that company compell its sub-companies to cease dis-

criminating against our members because they are union men.

The conference lasted for one hour and a half and whether it will bring about the desired results remains to be seen.

President Vail informed us that he was not opposed to organized labor and did not care whether an employe was a union man or not.

We had evidence with us to prove that discrimination was practiced by several of his companies, he denied all knowledge of it, we endeavored to have him arrange conference for us with the companies with which we are in difficulty, but this

he refused to do until we submitted a bill of grievances in writing when he stated he would let us know just what he would and could do.

His reason for taking this position he stated was on account of his being unfamiliar with the difficulties in question, as he had only assumed the duties of President recently.

I have an appointment with President Gompers on the 3d inst. to submit our grievances through in writing.

I know this delay will be disappointing to our members affected by the difficulties referred to, but the delay cannot be helped. We will do all in our power to hasten matters, to an end.

It took a long time to bring about this conference, much to the disappointment of our members and myself. President Gompers assures me he will devote all the time necessary to bring about results therefrom if such a thing is possible.

There was nothing to prevent our meet-

ing Ex-President Fish at any time as he never refused to meet us when requested, but as nothing ever came out of such meetings it was useless to hold any more of them, thence our reasons for interesting the American Federation of Labor, with its large membership in our cause. If the American Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company does not act justly on our bill of grievances when presented through Mr. Gompers it will then have demonstrated to the American Labor movements that it does not intend to treat us fairly. Let us hope President Vail and his Board of directors will decide wisely, and thereby avoid the present breach from growing wider, there is nothing standing between the I. B. E. W. and the Bell Telephone Companies that cannot be adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned if the parent Bell Company, will meet us with a spirit of justice and fairness.

Yours fraternally,
F. J. McNULTY,
Grand President.

A WILD RUMOR.

IT SEEMS rather strange how many unfounded rumors are set afloat for the purpose of discrediting grand officers.

Recently it came to our attention that a story was going the rounds that a certain Grand Officer was getting a commission from the bonding company for every local treasurer and financial secretary bonded by the company we are doing business with.

The man responsible for this rumor is the meanest kind of an individual, whose career if it was investigated would show him up to be devoid of principle and destitute of honor. What the animus is we cannot tell, unless he is a disappointed office seeker, seeking revenge at the expense of the officers' reputation.

If this hammer thrower had the average common sense he would realize that instead of him hurting the officers in question, he is making himself look more ridiculous in the eyes of his hearers.

Section 1 of article 24 empowers the E. B. to prepare blanket bonds to bond all Local F. S.'s and treasurers through the general office.

Bids were procured from two bonding companies and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder we tried to procure bids from more companies but found that impossible inasmuch as they would not

do business with us, as they did not care to assume the risk (using their own words) they were all anxious for to bond the Grand Officers but drew a line on the local offices.

The successful company agreed to bond our local officers at the rate of four dollars per thousand per year smaller amounts in proportion and further agreed to substitute free of cost, an officer elected to fill a vacancy caused by death resignation or discharge of any financial secretary or treasurer. If our good kind brother responsible for the rumor referred to above will call upon any of the responsible bonding companies he will quickly ascertain that we were mighty lucky in getting such low figures, as those quoted by the successful bidder.

In conclusion we wish to make a proposition to this brother, call upon the bonding companies, have them submit bids, a company to beat the figures quoted herein The E. B. will gladly accept them, and make a contract with the company, at the meeting in September, to take effect at the beginning of the new year. Without questioning how much commission he will receive personally, come show your colors or hold your peace.

F. J. McNULTY,
Grand President.

SACRIFICING THE CHILDREN.

FROM THE COMMONER.

FOR thirty years the trades unions of the United States have been combating child labor, but the general public gave little heed to the warfare, reasoning from the assumption that the unions were antagonistic for reasons that were purely selfish. Labor leaders pointed out the result of this growing evil, but still the general public gave no heed. Finally, thoughtful people began an investigation—people who could not be charged with selfish interest in opposing the employment of children—in industrial occupations—and the awful truth so long proclaimed by the trades unions began dawning upon the public mind. For a time it was threatened that the anti-child labor crusade would degenerate into a “fad,” a sort of diversion for the idle rich, but the crusade received such an impetus because of the investigations of sociologists that it is now well nigh universal.

A majority of the states have already enacted laws restricting the employment of children, but these laws have been loosely drawn, the primary purpose being to cater to the so-called “labor vote” without alienating the support of the employers who profit enormously by the employment of children. Even these loosely drawn laws have not been enforced with any degree of earnestness, and, as a result, the employment of children has not only become a national curse, but it is threatening the very foundations of government. It has taken long and weary years for the crusade against child labor to gather momentum, but it now seems to be sweeping over the land, and there is a bright prospect that something tangible will be given the people. Senator Beveridge's bill, which has been printed in the Commoner, strikes at the very root of the evil and aims to provide a uniform law which will govern in interstate affairs. This will strengthen state laws and make it more nearly possible to enforce them as they should be enforced. Senator Beveridge's bill provides that:

“Six months from and after the passage of this act, no carrier of interstate commerce shall transport or accept for transportation the products of any factory or mine in which children under fourteen years of age are employed or permitted to work, which products are offered to said interstate carrier by the firm, person or corporation owning or operating said factory or mine, or any officer or agent thereof, for transportation into any state or territory than the one in which said factory is located.”

The bill provides for suitable affidavits

and penalties. The need of such a law ought to be apparent to any man or woman who has given even a superficial study to the problem of child labor.

A few years ago the astounding assertion was made that from 60,000 to 70,000 children in the one city of New York “went breakfastless to school every morning.” This assertion was widely copied throughout the country, and attracted the attention of students of sociology. Among them was John Spargo, who immediately set to work to investigate the “child problem,” with the result that he has given to the public a book, “The Bitter Cry of the Children,” which should be read by every man and woman whose heart beats in sympathy with the children, and who strives for the best in the future of this republic. Mr. Spargo says in his preface:

“A word of personal explanation may not be out of place here. I have been privileged to know something of the leisure and luxury of wealth, and more of the toil and hardship of poverty. When I write of hunger, I write of what I have experienced—not the enviable hunger of health, but the sickening hunger of destitution. So, too, when I write of child labor, I know that nothing I have written of the toil of little boys and girls, terrible as it may seem to some readers, approaches the real truth of its horrors. I have not tried to write a sensational book, but to present a careful and candid statement of facts which seem to me to be of vital social significance.”

Mr. Spargo may not have strived for the sensational, but no man or woman in whose breast lingers one spark of human sympathy can read that book without a shudder of horror. And he who reads the book and does not resolve to do a part in ridding the country of this gigantic evil is not a citizen upon whom the country may with safety rely. Mr. Spargo touches the real point when he says that “it is a strange fact of social psychology that people in the mass, whether nations or smaller communities have much less feeling and conscience than the same people have as individuals. People whose souls would cry out against such conditions as we have described coming under their notice in a specific case, en masse are unmoved.”

That has all along been the chief obstacle in the warfare against the evil of child labor. The sight of one underfed child would instantly arouse sympathy in the breast of the beholder; the indisputable fact that tens of thousands of children were starving made no impression.

Mr. Spargo's investigation included almost every branch of industry in the country, and his study brought him into contact with the evil of child labor in its most hideous aspects. Bearing in mind that he makes the declaration that what he has written "does not approach the real horrors" of child labor, the following extracts from "The Bitter Cry of the Children" may serve to give the readers some faint idea of the giant evil which Senator Beveridge's bill aims to destroy, and against which the aroused conscience of a nation must fight if it would wipe out this crime against childhood—a crime that is fraught with the gravest menace to the future of this republic.

"Some years ago," says Mr. Spargo, "in one of the mean streets of Paris, I saw, in a dingy window, a picture that stamped itself indelibly upon my memory. It was not, judged by artistic canons, a great picture; on the contrary, it was crude and ill drawn and might almost have been the work of a child. Torn, I think, from the pages of an anarchist paper, *La Revolte*, it was, perchance, a protest drawn from the very soul of some indignant worker. A woman, haggard and fierce of visage, representing France, was seated upon a heap of child skulls and bones. In her gnarled and knotted hands she held the writhing form of a helpless babe, whose flesh she was gnawing with her teeth. Underneath in red ink was written in crude characters: 'The wretch! She devours her own children!' My mind goes back to the picture; it is literally true today that this great nation, in its commercial madness, devours its babes."

After careful investigation Mr. Spargo declares: "It would, I think, be quite within the mark to say that the number of child workers under fifteen is at present 2,250,000." And this in the United States of America!

Capital has neither morals nor ideals," says Mr. Spargo. "Its interests are always and everywhere expressible in terms of cash profits. Capital in the United States in the twentieth century calls for children as loudly as it called in England a century ago." He then arraigns the greedy capitalist by the unequivocal assertion that "whatever advance has been made in the direction of legislative protection of children from the awful consequences of premature exploitation has been made in the face of bitter opposition from the exploiters."

In the New York legislature, during the session of 1903, the owners of canning factories of the state used their utmost power to have their industry exempted from the humane, but inadequate provisions of the child labor law, notwithstanding that *babes four years old were known to be working in their factories*. The northern owners of Alabama

cotton mills secured the repeal of the laws passed in 1837 prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age for more than eight hours a day.

Describing a visit to the flax mill in Patterson, N. J., Mr. Spargo says he tried to get speech with some of the child workers, but was able to do so with only one. She said she was thirteen years old, but Mr. Spargo declares that she could not have been more than ten. "If she was thirteen," says Mr. Spargo, "perhaps the nature of her employment will explain her puny, stunted body. She works in the 'steam room' of the flax mill. All day long, in a room filled with clouds of steam, she has to stand barefooted in pools of water, twisting coils of wet hemp. When I saw her she was dripping wet, though she said she had worn a rubber apron all day. In the coldest evenings of winter, little Marie, and *hundreds of other little girls*, must go out from the superheated steam rooms into the bitter cold just in that condition."

"I shall never forget my first visit to a glass factory at night," continues Mr. Spargo. "It was a big wooden structure, so loosely built that it afforded little protection from the draughts, surrounded by a high fence with several rows of barbed wire stretched across the top. I went to the foreman of the factory, and he explained to me the reason for the stockade-like fence. 'It keeps the young imps inside once we've got 'em for the night shift,' he said. The 'young imps' were, of course, the boys employed, about forty in number, at least ten of whom were under age." The working hours of these "young imps" were from 5:30 p. m. until 3:30 a. m. After watching these boys at their work, Mr. Spargo says he could readily understand why the employers preferred to hire boys for that particular work. He says: "*It is difficult to get men to do this work, because men cannot stand the pace, and get tired too quickly.*"

Mr. Spargo tried his 'prentice hand as a "breake boy" at an anthracite mine. There are thousands of boys so employed. Their duty is to sit over the long chutes and pick out the slate from the running coal. They are enveloped all the time in a blinding cloud of coal dust. Mr. Spargo thus describes the experiment:

"I once stood in a breaker for half an hour and tried to do the work that a twelve-year-old boy was doing day after day for ten hours at a stretch, for sixty cents a day. The gloom of the breaker appalled me. Outside the sun shone brightly, the air was pellucid, and the birds sang in chorus with the trees and the rivers. Within the breaker there was blackness, clouds of deadly dust enfolded

everything, the harsh grinding roar of the machinery, and the ceaseless rushing of the coal through the chutes filled my ears. I tried to pick out the pieces of slate from the hurrying streams of coal, often missed them; my hands were bruised and cut in a few minutes; I was covered from head to feet with coal dust, and for many hours afterward I was expectorating some of the small particles of anthracite that I had swallowed. *I could not do that work and live—but there were boys of ten and twelve years of age doing it for fifty and sixty cents a day!*"

"In New Jersey and Pennsylvania," says Mr. Spargo, "I have seen hundreds of children, boys and girls, between the ages of ten and twelve years, at work in the factories belonging to the 'cigar trust.' Some of these factories are known as 'kindergartens' on account of the large number of small children employed in them. It is by no means a rare occurrence for children in these factories to faint or fall asleep over their work, and I have heard a foreman in one of them say it was 'enough for one man to do just to keep the kids awake.' Often the 'factories' are poorly lighted, ill ventilated tenements, in which work, whether for children or adults, ought to be prohibited. Children work as many as fourteen or sixteen hours in these little 'home factories,' and in cities like Pittsburg it is not unusual for them, after attending school all day, to work from 4 p. m. until 12:30 a. m., making 'tobies' or 'stogies,' for which they receive from eight to ten cents per hundred."

Patrons of the "cigar trust" should ponder over these amazing statements. Their truth is beyond question.

Mr. Spargo declares that he has seen children six or seven years old at work in New York canning factories at 2 o'clock in the morning. In Oxford, Md., he saw a tiny girl, seven years old, who had worked for twelve hours in an oyster canning factory. And there are nearly 300 of such canning factories in Maryland, all of them employing young children.

"In the sweat shops, and more particularly, the poorly-paid home industries, the kindergartens are robbed to provide baby slaves," says Mr. Spargo. "I am

perfectly well aware that many persons will smile incredulously at the thought of infants from three to five years old working. 'What can such babies do?' they ask." Then Mr. Spargo proceeds to answer that question by citing specific instances where mere babies were engaged in work. "Take the case of little Annetta Fanchina, for example," he says. "The work she was doing when I saw her, wrapping paper about pieces of wire, was very similar to the play of better favored children. She was compelled to do it, however, from early morn till late at night, and even denied the right to sleep. For her, therefore, what might be play for some other child, became the most awful bondage and cruelty." What can four-year-old babies do? Mr. Spargo has seen them not a score, but hundreds, driven to work. "They pull basting threads, that you and I may wear cheap garments; they arrange the petals of artificial flowers; they sort beads; they paste boxes; they do more than that. I know of a room where a dozen or more little children are seated on the floor, surrounded by barrels, and in those barrels is found human hair, matted, tangled and blood-stained—you can imagine the condition, for it is not my hair and yours that is cut off in the hour of death!"

But even the most copious extracts from Mr. Spargo's book will not suffice to picture even faintly the awful horrors of child labor as he has seen it. He declares that he saw, hundreds of times, conditions that he dare not attempt to describe in a printed book; conditions revolting in their beastiality; conditions that are rearing a generation of criminals without even a faint knowledge of decency or morality. And to this end the greed for gold is driving this great republic. Mr. Spargo's book should be read by every patriotic man and woman in America, and having read it, they should set forth, determined to wipe this crime from the calendar. Senator Beveridge should have the support of the great American people in his warfare against this evil. It is an evil that must be eradicated, and that soon, for already its deadly effects are showing upon the body politic. It is enough to say: "Oh, there is no danger that my child will ever be subjected to such conditions." That was the plea of the first murdered, but it was not effective.

IMPORTANT.

The fact that the district council the G. V. P. and G. P. approves of the wage scale or working rules of L. U. does not carry with it the right for that local union to strike for its enforcement without conforming to sections 1, 2 and 3 of article 16 of the constitution.

When a wage scale or set of working rules of a L. U. is approved per section 3 of article 4 of the constitution, the local union can present same to the employers, but cannot legally strike to enforce it, untill the laws referred too are followed.

Grand President.

EDITORIAL.

PETER W. COLLINS.

THE WORKER. The Worker is intended to be the medium through which members of the organization keep in touch not only with conditions of our own trade in various parts of the United States and Canada, but with that which concerns the labor movement generally, and it should be to the interest of each member to enhance its value as such a medium. Press secretaries in particular should see to it, that letters of interest to the general membership are sent to the editor each month for insertions in the Worker.

The Worker was not intended to be a medium for venting abuse against either individuals or organizations and letters of such character will not be published.

We are desirous of making the Electrical Worker the best labor publication in the country. But we need your assistance to do it.

Will you merely read and criticise, or will you take that personal interest which you ought as a loyal member?

See to it that the editor receives something from your pen that will interest and instruct.

"AS TO THE CONSTITUTION"

"There is one clause in the Constitution which financial secretaries seem either to ignore or forget, and which is one of the most important—if not the most important—clause, and that is Sec. 3, Art. V., beginning on the 13th line and ending on the 14th line: 'The per capita *must* be forwarded to the G. S. on the first night of *each month*. It is the practice of many financial secretaries to forward the per capita sheets every two or three months, and the unfortunate part of this violation of the Constitution that *they* are not the ones who suffer; but the member whose death and other benefits depend on a strict observance of this clause. For instance, if the financial secretary had forwarded his per capita report for November and December in January and you or I were paid for on the November report, we are credited at the General Office for November. Now, if we pay him for December and January after he had sent in his November and December report to the General Office, and he fails to send in his January and February report until March, and that report arrives at the General Office in March, you and I are in arrears because the record at the General Office shows we paid last for November, and though we paid him for December and January in December, the same was not received at the General Office until March, and the books show we owe for *December, January, February*. This is not a rare occurrence, but happens quite frequently, and there is only one sure way to eliminate this evil and that is for the members to insist on the report being sent the first meeting of each month for *that month*. The Constitution calls for the payment of one month's dues in

advance. Financial secretaries can have no excuse for not complying with the provisions of Sec. 3, Art. V., and it is your duty to see that he does not evade it. Ask to see the duplicate per capita sheet which has been returned to him by the Grand Secretary, signed by the Grand Secretary and O. K.'d, and then even the remotest possibility of your being in arrears will be removed."

The above editorial appeared in the March, 1906, Worker, and is again inserted for the purpose of calling *your attention* to it.

COMPLAINTS.

Occasionally we receive through the officers of a District Council, complaint that some member has written the General Office and either failed to receive an answer or the answer was "a long time coming."

We have in mind a particular complaint of a local union that stated a death claim was unreasonably delayed. When we received notice of such complaint (through the District Council) we investigated and found the facts to be that the day the claim was received the local union was notified that as there was doubt regarding its legality it would be referred to the Executive Board. On the same day it was referred to the Executive Board. Twelve days after submitting to Executive Board the vote allowing claim was received at the General Office and the local union notified to send name of heir.

Name of heir received seven days after, and check drawn and sent same day.

Now, as is evident from the above, there was no actual delay caused by the General Office, and yet the complaint was sent in to the District Council.

The policy of the General Office is to answer *all letters* the day received, unless extra investigation is necessary, when they are answered as early after receipt as is possible.

When death claims are legal and *all papers* (as per Constitution) accompany the claim, check is drawn the day claim is received.

We hope, therefore, that any complaints (mistakes are possible) members or local unions may have, they will take the matter up with the General Office and proper attention will be given them.

"BOSTON'S OLD HOME WEEK." Beginning July 28 and ending August 3, the people of Boston will devote their time and extend their much noted hospitality not only to home-coming sons and daughters, but to all visitors within her borders; and an invitation has been extended by Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, through the Electrical Worker, to all members of the I. B. E. W.; assuring them that the freedom of the city will be theirs. President John J. McLaughlin of the New England District Council extends on behalf of the local unions of New England a cordial invitation to all our members for old home week, guaranteeing each and every member a delightful sail in Boston harbor—where English tea was first fed to the fishes by that famous coterie of early trade unionists, the *Boston tea party*.

Special guides will be provided to see that no historic sight is left unseen. From Bunker Hill to Dorchester Heights and from Powderhorn Hill, Chelsea, to Concord and Lexington, tablets commemorating the early struggles of American freedom will greet the visitors. Boston itself, rich beyond comparison in

the shrines of our early history, affords indeed a splendid opportunity for the pride of the patriot to display itself. Famous not only for what she has done in the past; famous not only for her sacred battlefields, but famous for her greatness as an industrial and commercial center, Boston is today a city of which the trade union movement is proud, and the influence of the trade unionist is appreciated not only in the general life of the city but in its political life as well. Trades unionists have served in its city council and have given splendid service; and the late lamented Patrick A. Collins, a sterling trade unionist, served two terms as mayor of the city and died in office, leaving a record of which his fellow citizens, irrespective of political belief, are proud. The present mayor, John F. Fitzgerald, is a young, energetic, hustling executive devoted to the interests of the city and its people, and is entitled to great credit for inaugurating *Boston's old home week*. He was born in Boston in 1863, and served his city first in the Common Council, later in the Massachusetts State Senate, and for six years as a representative in Congress. Though not a trade unionist himself, he is a friend of the labor movement.

The great State of Massachusetts, through Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., extends on behalf of the Commonwealth an invitation to attend "Boston Old Home Week."

A man's worst enemy is over-confidence.

Create an opportunity, don't wait for one.

Fault finding is a poor remedy for the blues.

A reputation worth having is worth protecting.

Advice should be always welcome when disinterested.

Determination is an asset of great value when consistent.

A fellow who knows his faults usually finds their counterpart in others.

Say "No" as often as is necessary, and repeat it when the occasion requires.

Add to the value of your knowledge by constantly keeping in touch with your ambition.

If you have reached that period of life in which you are satisfied with yourself and your effort, it's a sure sign you are not going forward.

The advertisement of Hamilton-Carhartt of Detroit, which appears in this issue of the Worker, is a splendid testimonial to the foresight of this concern. They have established the eight-hour day in their factories, which produce *union label goods*.

We are in receipt of a copy of a monthly magazine bearing the title, General Arbitration, and edited by a member of the I. B. E. W., James H. Grant, of New York. After a careful perusal of the same we are convinced that it fills a *long felt want* in the industrial world—that of bringing into closer relationship and better understanding the employer and organized labor through the medium of the trade agreement. We wish the publication a successful career, and feel assured that the good it will accomplish is inestimable.



Official Journal of the

INTERNATIONAL

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Published Monthly.

PETER W. COLLINS, Editor.
Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

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Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

Grand Secretary—**PETER W. COLLINS**,
Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

Grand Treasurer—**F. J. SULLIVAN**,
Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

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1804 McCausland ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Third G. V. P.—**MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN**,
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Third District—**WM. S. GODSHALL**,
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Fourth District—**JOHN E. O'CONNOR**,
626 E. 23d st., Paterson, N. J.

Fifth District—**JAMES FITZGERALD**,
1924 Leyner St., Des Moines, Ia.

Sixth District—**WALTER M. GRAHAM**,
208 Main Ave., San Antonio, Texas.

Seventh District—**CHAS. P. LOFTHOUSE**,
505 E. 25th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Subscription, \$1.00 per Year, in Advance.

As The Electrical Worker reaches the men who do the work and recommend or order the material, its value as an advertising medium can be readily appreciated.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JULY, 1907.

Advertising rates may be secured by writing to the Editor.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The First of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.



Illinois State Journal Co., Springfield.

NOTICE.

All brothers interested in conditions on the coast should read the correspondence from locals 61, 116 and especially 370, and they will learn some interesting and enlightening facts about the situation in Los Angeles. W. W. Irvine, Press Sec.

Walter M. Graham, member of the E. B., has changed his address from 113 Avenue D, San Antonio, Tex., to 208 Main avenue.

The attention of local union secretaries is called to the fact that Grand Vice-Presidents in going from city to city in their jurisdiction and mail being forwarded to them, oftentimes delays occur, especially in registered mail, which is only forwarded by order from the addressee.

To the Members of the I. B. E. W.,
Greeting.

I hereby wish to thank each and every member for the kindness shown to my late husband and myself in our trouble. It is my sincere wish and hope that your Brotherhood may often repeat same to others in distress.

MRS. P. O. PETERSON.

San Francisco, Cal.

L. U. 239 has elected F. B. Long F. S., 540 Packer street, Williamsport, Pa., and has moved into new quarters, 12 East Third street, third floor.

H. E. RITTER, R. S.

P. H. Ahrens, No. 2, Card No. 23860.

E. P. Bleen, No. 176, Card No. 11036.

Wm. Dean, No. 220, Card No. 50040.

All these brothers have jumped board bills here.

CHAS. E. ROBBINS.

Toledo, Ohio.

A recognized difficulty exists in Easton, Pa., with the Easton Transit Co., a street railway company. The application of Sec. 8 Art. 14 has been asked for and granted.

H. W. POTTER.

Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICES.

Members are requested to stay away from Santa Cruz, Cal., as wage scale is soon to be presented both to light and inside company. H. W. Whidden, F. S.

Local 99 has trouble on and requests that members of the I. B. E. W. refrain from making the city of Providence, R. I., their abiding place until such time as No. 99 shall declare the trouble as vanished and the silvery lining of the clouds burst forth into the sunlight of prosperity.

R. A. RIPLEY, R. S.

Providence, R. I.

INFORMATION.

If Bro. R. E. Underhill sees this, please communicate with Bro. (Babe) E. H. Curtis, 11 N. Royal St., Mobile, Ala.

LOST.

Due card, A. C. Lewis, No. 12007, near Chicago or on I. C. R. R. Finder notify A. C. Lewis, Chicago Heights, Ill.

DECEASED MEMBERS.

Resolutions of condolence have been adopted by the several locals on the death of the following members:

J. E. Osburne, L. U. 364, Guthrie.
Albert Lewis, L. U. 14, Pittsburg.
Jos. McDonough, L. U. 14, Pittsburg.
W. R. Blankenship, L. U. 15, Hudson Co.

COMPLETE.

Appeal L. U. 6 for remission of per capita for an indefinite length of time from April 1, 1907.

Graham	.....	Yes	
O'Connor	.....	3 mos	
Godshall	.....	Yes	
King	.....	3 mos	
Lofthouse	.....	No	
McLaughlin	.....	Yes	
Fitzgerald	.....	6 mos	
6 months allowed.	.....	—
Total	.....	6	1

Appeal L. U. 356 for six months remission of per capita.

McLaughlin	.....	Yes	
Graham	.....	Yes	
Godshall	.....	Yes	
O'Connor	.....	Yes	
Lofthouse	.....	No	
King	.....	Yes	
Fitzgerald	.....	Yes	
6 months.	.....	—
Total	.....	6	1

Appeal L. U. 210 death claim J. H. Lake.

C. P. Lofthouse	.....	No	
W. M. Graham	.....	No	
G. C. King	.....	No	
W. S. Godshall	.....	No	
J. J. McLaughlin	.....	Yes	
Jno. E. O'Connor	.....	Yes	
Jas. Fitzgerald	.....	Yes	

Appeal L. U. 369 death claim Sneed Fibble.

W. M. Graham	.....	Yes	
W. S. Godshall	.....	Yes	
Jas. Fitzgerald	.....	Yes	
J. J. McLaughlin	.....	Yes	
G. C. King	.....	Yes	
Jno. E. O'Connor	.....	Yes	
C. P. Lofthouse	.....	Yes	

*Claims referred as per Art. 13, Sec. 4.

Appeal L. U. 350 Hannibal, Mo., extension of per capita.

King	.....	6 mos	
McLaughlin	.....	3 mos	
Godshall	.....	3 mos	
O'Connor	.....	6 mos	
Fitzgerald	.....	Indef	
Graham	.....	6 mos	
Lofthouse	.....	Indef	
*6 months granted.	.....	

Appeal L. U. 29 for 3 months' remission per capita tax.

Godshall	.....	Yes	
McLaughlin	.....	No	
O'Connor	.....	No	
Graham	.....	Yes	
King	.....	Yes	
Lofthouse	.....	Yes	
*3 months allowed.	.....	

Appeal L. U. 326 for remission of per capita tax.

Lofthouse	.....	6 mos	
Fitzgerald	.....	Ind	
King	.....	6 mos	
Graham	.....	Ind	
Godshall	.....	3 mos	
O'Connor	.....	Ind	
6 months allowed.	.....	

Appeal L. U. 287 for 6 months' extension of time on payment of per capita tax.

Godshall	.....	Yes	
King	.....	Yes	
O'Connor	.....	Yes	
Lofthouse	.....	Yes	
McLaughlin	.....	Yes	

Appeal Local Union 116, death claim, F. L. Sandifear.

McLaughlin	.....	No	
Godshall	.....	No	
O'Connor	.....	No	
Graham	.....	No	
King	.....	No	
Lofthouse	.....	Yes	

Appeal L. U. 283 vs. decision of Grand President. Grand President's decision sustained.

O'Connor	.....	Yes	
Lofthouse	.....	Yes	
King	.....	Yes	
Godshall	.....	No	
McLaughlin	.....	Yes	

Appeal L. U. 90, death claim Herbert M. Arnold.

Godshall	.....	No	
McLaughlin	.....	No	
O'Connor	.....	No	
Graham	.....	No	
King	.....	No	
Lofthouse	.....	No	

Appeal L. U. 45, death claim Alexander McPhee.

McLaughlin	.....	No	
Godshall	.....	No	
Lofthouse	.....	No	
King	.....	No	
O'Connor	.....	No	

Appeal L. U. No. 4, death claim P. W. Linem.

McLaughlin	No
King	No
Graham	No
Fitzgerald	No
Godshall	No
Lofthouse	No

Appeal of L. U. 21 for remission of per capita tax for Nov.-Dec., 1906, and Jan.-Feb., 1907.

King	Yes
McLaughlin	Yes
Godshall	Yes
Fitzgerald	Yes
Graham	Yes
Lofthouse	Yes

Proposition Grand President relative to sending representative to Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

O'Connor	Yes
Graham	Yes
Godshall	Yes
Fitzgerald	Yes
King	Yes
Lofthouse	Yes

Relative to G. O. charging 60c a month for all arrearages on reinstatement of ex-member of defunct local unions.

McLaughlin	Yes
Fitzgerald	Yes
Godshall	Yes
King	Yes
Lofthouse	Yes

Proposition to transfer 25 per cent of the existing surplus, amounting to \$2,-220.76 to organizing appropriations.

O'Connor	Yes
Graham	Yes
King	Yes
Godshall	Yes
Fitzgerald	Yes
McLaughlin	Yes

*L. U. 459, death claim late Brother Fred Woodruff.

McLaughlin	Yes
O'Connor	Yes
Graham	Yes
King	Yes
Godshall	No
Fitzgerald	Yes

*Local Union 61, death claim H. A. Burns.

McLaughlin	Yes
O'Connor	Yes
Graham	Yes
King	No
Godshall	Yes
Fitzgerald	Yes
Lofthouse	Yes

Appeal L. U. 14 on death claim of Albert Lewis.

McLaughlin	Yes
O'Connor	Yes
King	No
Godshall	Yes
Fitzgerald	Yes
Graham	Yes
Lofthouse	No

Appeal L. U. 6, financial assistance.

Graham	Yes, \$1,000.00
Fitzgerald	Yes, 700.00
Godshall	Yes, 1,000.00
King	No
Lofthouse	No
McLaughlin	Yes

\$700 allowed.

*Death claim, John Ryan of L. U. 435.

McLaughlin	Yes
King	Yes
Godshall	Yes
Graham	Yes
Lofthouse	Yes
O'Connor	Yes

Appeal of L. U. 162 for an extension of three months in payment of per capita tax.

McLaughlin	Yes
Godshall	Yes
Lofthouse	No
Graham	Yes
King	Yes

Appeal of L. U. 258 for remission of per capita for April and May.

McLaughlin	Yes
King	Yes
Lofthouse	No
Fitzgerald	Yes
Godshall	Yes
O'Connor	Yes

*Appeal L. U. 299, Camden, for six months' remission of per capita tax.

Graham	3 mos
McLaughlin	3 mos
King	Yes
Godshall	Yes
O'Connor	Yes
Lofthouse	No

*Three months allowed.

Appeal executive board member, Fitzgerald, for payment of Hall & Co. for legal services in injunction suit L. U. 23-24.

Fitzgerald	Yes
McLaughlin	Yes
Graham	Yes
Godshall	Yes
O'Connor	Yes
King	Yes
Lofthouse	No

*Six months allowed.

Proposition to organize telephone operators and request an appropriation of \$2,500 for same.

Graham	No
Fitzgerald	No
Godshall	No
King	No
Lofthouse	No
McLaughlin	No

Appeal L. U. 161, Uniontown, extension of time on payment per capita tax.

King	6 mos
Godshall	3 mos
O'Connor	6 mos
McLaughlin	3 mos
Lofthouse	6 mos

*Three months.

Appeal L. U. 99 for remission per capita tax.

Lofthouse	Yes
King	Yes
Godshall	Yes
Fitzgerald	Yes
Graham	Yes
McLaughlin	Yes

D. C. 5 of 2d Dist, appeal loan of \$2,000.

King	Yes
Godshall	Yes
O'Connor	Yes
McLaughlin	Yes
Lofthouse	Yes
Fitzgerald	Yes

*Appeal D. C. 3 of First for \$900.

Graham	\$500
Fitzgerald	300
Godshall	900
King	No
McLaughlin	900

*\$300 voted.

On \$1,000 for Philadelphia strike submitted Dec. 11, 1906.

King	Yes
McLaughlin	Yes
Godshall	Yes
O'Connor	Yes
Fitzgerald	Yes

\$1,000.

Appeal G. V. P. Reid for donation of \$1,500 to carry on Philadelphia strike.

King	Yes
Lofthouse	Yes
Godshall	Yes
McLaughlin	Yes
O'Connor	Yes
Fitzgerald	No
Graham	Yes

LOCAL UNIONS IN ARREARS.

No.	Last Payment.	Date.
23	Apr., '06	May 13, '07
24	May, '06	May 14, '06
33	Dec.	Jan. 16, '07
48	Mch.	Mch. 13, '07
78	Dec.	Feb. 25, '07
106	Mch.	Apr. 15, '07
117	Mch.	Mch. 30, '07
138	Oct.	Nov. 6, '06
170	Mch.	Jan. 31, '07
194	Nov.	Feb. 1, '07
197	Feb.	Apr. 22, '07
212	Mch.	Jun. 3, '07
215	Feb.	Feb. 8, '07
223	Mch.	Apr. 16, '07
238	Mch.	Apr. 1, '07
246	Feb.	Mch. 28, '07
251	Mch.	Mch. 20, '07
253	Feb.	Feb. 15, '07
261	Jan.	Mch. 5, '07
263	Nov.	Mch. 15, '07
275	Nov.	Dec. 17, '06
284	Mch.	Apr. 17, '07
320	Mch.	Mch. 27, '07
344	Feb.	Apr. 24, '07
349	Mch.	May 14, '07
359	Dec.	Dec. 19, '06
360	Feb.	Apr. 1, '07
371	Mch.	Mch. 29, '07
378	Feb.	Mch. 29, '07
388	Mch.	May 16, '07
390	Charter	Feb. 26, '07
394	Mch.	Apr. 26, '07
401	Dec.	Mch. 4, '07
408	Dec.	Nov. 30, '06
434	Dec.	Dec. 8, '06
438	Oct.	Nov. 30, '06
439	Mch.	Mch. 15, '07
444	Mch.	Apr. 18, '07
466	Mch.	Apr. 4, '07
467	Feb.	Mch. 6, '07
476	Mch.	Mch. 28, '07
480	Feb.	Mch. 21, '07
498	Feb.	Feb. 28, '07
502	Dec.	Nov. 19, '06
504	Mch.	Mch. 1, '07
510	Oct.	Nov. 22, '06
523	Mch.	May 13, '07
527	Feb.	May 4, '07
529	Jan.	Feb. 15, '07
535	Chartered	Jan. 2, '07

List of Union Publications.

Included in the following list are publications produced under strictly union conditions. They are of general circulation and should receive the hearty support of all members and friends of organized labor:

American Review of Reviews	Monthly Apothecary and New England Druggist
American Shoe and Leather Reporter	Arkansas Magazine
All-Story Magazine	American Bay
Ainslee's Magazine	American Field
Appleton's Magazine	American Miller
American Shoemaking	American Republic
Argosy	Ad Sense Yachtsman
	Argonaut

Argus
 Auto Era
 American Magazine
 Arena
 Babyhood
 Balance (The)
 Billposter (The)
 Brush and Pencil
 Bridge
 Brains
 Bookman (The)
 Boot and Shoe Recorder
 Bankers' Magazine
 Bohemian
 Broadway Magazine
 Breeders' Gazette
 Banker and Tradesman
 Camera Craft
 Cassel's Magazine
 Catholic Union and Times
 Chat
 Charities and The Commons
 Churchman
 Citizen
 Columbia Law Review
 Commercial Bulletin
 Country Gentleman
 Current Literature
 Crockett's Weeklies
 Clipper
 Cosmopolitan
 Commoner
 Collier's
 Detective (The)
 Dial
 Dominant
 Downings
 Dramatic Mirror
 Dramatic Review
 Dry Goods
 Everybody's Magazine
 Etude
 Economist
 Editor (The)
 Electrical Worker
 Electrical Review
 Engineering Magazine
 Fourth Estate
 Four Track News
 Fiber and Fabric
 Field and Stream
 Farm News
 Fore'n Aft
 Gray Goose
 Gunter's Magazine
 Golden Age (Atlanta)
 Home Magazine
 Home Talk
 Horseman
 Horse Review
 Hibernian
 Harper's Bazar
 Harper's Weekly
 Harper's Magazine
 Iconoclast
 Irrigation Age
 Independent
 Inland Printer
 Judge publications
 Judicious Advertising
 Lajoie's Baseball Guide
 Leaden Heel
 Leather Manufacturer
 Leslie's
 Life
 Little Chronicle
 Machinery
 Metal Industry
 Manufacturing
 Mining World

Modern Machinery
 Modern Mexico
 Monist
 Motor
 Motor Age
 Motor Boat
 Motor Field
 Motor Print
 Motor World
 Mother Earth
 Musical Age
 Musical Courier
 Musical Leader
 McCall's
 Metropolitan
 Munsey's
 National Builder
 National Magazine
 New World
 News Letter
 Nautilus
 New England Eagle
 North American Review
 Observer
 Open Court
 Out-Door Life
 Outlook
 Overland Monthly
 Outing Magazine
 Popular Magazine
 Pilgrim
 People's
 Pearson's
 Poultry Keeper
 Photo Beacon
 Photo Era
 Pandex of the Press
 Paris Modes
 Physical Culture
 Police Gazette
 Pictorial Review
 Poultry Gazette
 Printers' Ink
 Progress (New York)
 Progressive Printer
 Public Opinion
 Puck publications
 Recreation
 Railway Age
 Railroad Gazette
 Railroad Man
 Republic
 Review of Reviews
 Railroad Man's Magazine
 Reader Magazine
 Railway Postoffice
 Salesmanship
 Short Stories
 Sketch Book
 Spalding's Baseball Guide
 Spalding's Athletic Libraries
 Sportsman's Review
 Sports Afield
 Stageland
 Style and American Dressmaker
 Street Railway Journal
 Street Railway News
 Street Railway Review
 Suggestions
 Sunset
 Scribner's Magazine
 Southern Breeze
 Sportsman
 Scientific American
 Shoe Retailer
 Scrap Book
 Success
 Sis Hopkins' Own Book
 Smith's Magazine

Standard and Vanity Fair
 Technical World
 Telephony
 Ten Story Book
 Theater
 Tobacco Journal
 Trained Nurse
 Travel Magazine
 Truth
 Twentieth Century Magazine
 Typewriter Topics

Watson's Weekly
 Jeffersonian
 Wasp
 Waverly Magazine
 Wayside Tales
 Western Field
 Western Electrician
 Woman's World
 World Today
 World Monthly
 Wide World
 Wilshire's
 Young's Magazine

OLD GLORY AND THE FOURTH

BY E. J. BRONSON.

Boom! boom! ye cannons roar!
 And loud proclaim for aye,
 That Freedom's Banner was unfurled
 On Independence Day.

Its ample folds shall shield
 The humblest in our land,
 While monarchs tremble on their thrones
 At Freedom's stern command.

Its galaxy of stars,
 With scintillating rays,
 Shall tame the war-god Mars,
 And mark more peaceful ways.

Let all free-loving sons
 Throughout the world's domain,
 Find shelter 'neath its glorious folds—
 Unsullied and unstained.

From Maine's Gibraltic shores
 To Pacific's golden sands,
 It shields, alike, the rich and poor—
 The oppressed of every land.

From Panama's miasmatic shores
 To Britain's purling streams,
 It stands for Liberty and Home—
 Love's realistic dreams.

Then let "Old Glory" float
 From every masthead high;
 From every school and every spire,
 'Neath the ethereal sky.

On May 30, Memorial Day in the United States, the monument of George McNeil was dedicated in Boston. The event was of considerable interest to organized labor, as most of the speakers were prominent labor men. President Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L. was the principal speaker; other speakers were: Frank J. McNulty, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and James Duncan, secretary-treasurer of the Granite Cutters' International Union. McNeil was one of the veterans of the movement.

VOTES ON AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

Local Union No.	XV. Yes.	XV. No.	XXVI. Yes.	XXVI. No.	Local Union No.	XV. Yes.	XV. No.	XXVI. Yes.	XXVI. No.
1.....	37	3	35	4	195.....	10	..	7	2
2.....	5	65	9	61	205.....	1	18	11	8
10.....	1	11	1	11	210.....	..	14	14	..
14.....	27	29	28	27	221.....	3	9	10	2
16.....	2	32	..	34	225.....	17	..	18	1
17.....	22	1	4	19	237.....	21	..	20	1
21.....	1	17	14	4	244.....	..	10	..	9
22.....	3	13	15	1	245.....	7	18	..	12
25.....	..	20	..	20	278.....	8	..	8	..
26.....	82	2	82	2	283.....	53	32	54	26
28.....	..	26	..	25	292.....	1	67	67	..
29.....	..	14	..	14	307.....	14	..	14	..
34.....	..	27	..	28	309.....	8	8	12	4
42.....	..	10	..	10	313.....	..	11	..	11
47.....	3	9	3	9	317.....	46	2	42	4
49.....	27	1	25	2	324.....	15	..	15	..
52.....	1	27	27	1	331.....	9	..	9	..
53.....	..	12	11	1	335.....	11	1	11	1
54.....	8	7	9	4	340.....	17	2	3	16
55.....	13	..	13	..	370.....	2	14	2	14
57.....	3	36	13	25	376.....	72	..	72	..
60.....	12	2	12	2	398.....	..	9	..	9
61.....	34	5	35	4	407.....	7	..	7	..
65.....	30	1	28	3	409.....	10	2	7	..
67.....	4	7	4	7	428.....	9	..	..	9
70.....	8	..	8	..	456.....	11	..	11	..
77.....	15	1	15	1	489.....	14	..	14	..
79.....	8	17	8	17	506.....	10	..	10	..
83.....	29	4	30	4	519.....	4	2	4	2
88.....	11	1	11	1	525.....	12	..	12	..
92.....	7	..	7	..	532.....	8	..	8	..
93.....	15	..	15	..	537.....	6	2	7	1
96.....	2	18	1	19	541.....	13	..	13	..
98.....	55	3	52	2	543.....	11	4	11	4
101.....	..	22	..	22	553.....	10	2	11	1
102.....	..	27	..	27	554.....	16	140	134	23
106.....	9	..	9	..	189.....	2	18	..	20
121.....	15	7	17	4	116.....	10	7	14	3
122.....	6	5	7	3					
128.....	..	16	..	16					
156.....	..	17	..	17					
176.....	19	..	5	14					
193.....	5	12	9	8					
						984	916	1,220	660

PETER W. COLLINS, Grand Secretary.

FINES AND WAGES.

Judge of Superior Court of Rhode Island Rules That Fines Cannot Be Deducted From Wages.

Involving only a small amount of money, but what is considered a large principle, the Atlantic Mills carried the case brought against them by Frank Giglio, a minor, to the Superior Court in Providence, and a few days ago the jury in Judge Brown's court returned a verdict for the plaintiff, Giglio, and against the Atlantic Mills, with damages assessed in favor of the boy for \$3.31, the full amount claimed.

By a rule enforced at the Atlantic Mills the operatives were required to give ten days' notice if they wished to leave work. Failing to do this, the penalty was a deduction of three days' wages on the return of the employee. Giglio said that he

was out sick for a week, and when he went back to work the sum of \$3.31 was deducted from his pay the next time he received his money.

Counsel was employed to recover the \$3.31 and suit was brought in the Sixth District Court. The defendant was not satisfied with the decision there, for it upset the workings of the rule, and an appeal was taken. Under the charge of Judge Brown the plaintiff was entitled to all the wages he had earned, and the jury gave verdict for \$3.31 for Giglio.—Exchange.

The workman has but \$26 a year with which to furnish his home.—Eighteenth U. S. Labor Report.

Complete Story of Electrical Industry, Electrical Machinery,

	United States.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Kentucky.	Maryland.
1 Number of establishments.....	784	24	7	32	104	34	3	6
2 Capital:								
3 Total.....	\$174,066,026	\$716,440	\$141,800	\$4,183,535	\$21,644,783	\$3,174,506	\$203,701	\$191,315
4 Land.....	\$8,157,833	\$10,253	\$5,500	\$138,315	\$1,808,263	\$118,774	\$5,754	\$12,500
5 Buildings.....	\$19,902,359	\$23,787	\$7,000	\$596,067	\$2,758,715	\$386,453	\$25,443	\$43,000
6 Machinery, tools & implem'ts.....	\$28,787,956	\$111,170	\$65,300	\$568,868	\$5,254,379	\$858,380	\$37,906	\$52,669
7 Cash and sundries.....	\$117,217,878	\$571,230	\$64,000	\$2,880,285	\$11,823,426	\$1,810,898	\$134,598	\$83,146
8 Proprietors and firm members.....	400	6	1	10	46	13	1	6
9 Salaried officials, clerks, etc.:								
10 Total number.....	10,619	112	14	225	1,631	384	9	23
11 Total salaries.....	\$11,090,885	\$112,836	\$18,450	\$278,011	\$1,406,868	\$382,421	\$8,348	\$26,248
12 Officers of corporations—								
13 Number.....	793	17	5	37	109	40	5	7
14 Salaries.....	\$2,104,554	\$27,037	\$6,900	\$117,182	\$280,117	\$92,216	\$4,200	\$15,230
15 Gen'l superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.:								
16 Total number.....	9,826	95	9	188	1,522	344	4	16
17 Total salaries.....	\$8,986,331	\$85,799	\$11,550	\$160,829	\$1,126,751	\$290,205	\$4,148	\$10,968
18 Men—								
19 Number.....	8,140	87	8	143	1,189	263	3	13
20 Salaries.....	\$5,058,540	\$81,989	\$11,300	\$141,322	\$936,459	\$245,404	\$3,784	\$9,816
21 Women—								
22 Number.....	1,686	8	1	45	333	81	1	3
23 Salaries.....	\$927,791	\$3,810	\$250	\$19,507	\$190,292	\$44,801	\$364	\$1,152
24 Wage-earners, including pieceworkers, and total wages:								
25 Greatest number employed at any one time during the year.....	78,360	540	123	1,991	7,380	1,822	111	180
26 Least number employed at any one time during the year.....	51,890	310	71	1,408	5,419	1,198	51	139
27 Average number.....	60,466	403	89	1,707	6,131	1,416	73	161
28 Total wages.....	\$31,841,521	\$244,123	\$54,574	\$724,426	\$3,203,435	\$663,834	\$34,518	\$65,813
29 Men 16 years and over—								
30 Average number.....	48,976	364	48	1,197	4,941	1,232	60	139
31 Wages.....	\$28,316,772	\$232,164	\$37,074	\$593,872	\$2,780,370	\$615,925	\$31,273	\$62,198
32 Women 16 years and over—								
33 Average number.....	10,902	32	41	403	1,186	184	13	14
34 Wages.....	\$3,410,081	\$10,483	\$17,500	\$112,210	\$422,187	\$47,909	\$3,245	\$2,600
35 Children under 16 years—								
36 Average number.....	588	7	1	107	4	.....	.....	8
37 Wages.....	\$114,668	\$1,476	.....	\$18,344	\$878	.....	.....	\$1,015
38 Average number of wage-earners, including pieceworkers, employed during each month:								
39 Men 16 years and over—								
40 January.....	50,438	368	40	1,204	5,028	1,243	53	140
41 February.....	49,337	383	40	1,216	5,223	1,309	54	140
42 March.....	49,171	327	40	1,230	5,101	1,261	54	148
43 April.....	49,161	332	51	1,203	5,220	1,201	54	148
44 May.....	48,740	300	51	1,219	5,286	1,217	59	148
45 June.....	48,787	308	72	1,232	5,272	1,228	63	145
46 July.....	48,735	357	72	1,231	4,806	1,253	64	149
47 August.....	48,065	388	42	1,138	4,777	1,234	65	122
48 September.....	48,168	389	44	1,185	4,677	1,214	58	126
49 October.....	48,602	401	43	1,164	4,637	1,192	64	126
50 November.....	49,074	412	42	1,166	4,563	1,206	66	138
51 December.....	49,434	403	39	1,176	4,702	1,226	66	138
52 Women 16 years and over—								
53 January.....	11,143	33	45	397	1,232	178	4	15
54 February.....	11,094	33	45	396	1,181	176	3	15
55 March.....	10,984	33	45	414	1,110	185	3	15
56 April.....	10,943	31	33	403	1,136	179	21	15
57 May.....	10,791	31	32	390	1,104	188	12	15
58 June.....	10,689	31	32	379	1,207	189	1	16
59 July.....	10,362	31	32	381	1,202	190	1	16
60 August.....	10,398	31	32	403	1,260	193	8	11
61 September.....	10,637	31	49	410	1,179	191	6	11
62 October.....	11,059	33	49	420	1,183	184	34	11
63 November.....	11,273	33	49	420	1,162	183	35	14
64 December.....	11,251	33	49	426	1,216	172	27	14
65 Children under 16 years—								
66 January.....	600	7	.....	99	3	.....	.....	8
67 February.....	540	7	.....	108	3	.....	.....	8
68 March.....	559	7	.....	114	4	.....	.....	8
69 April.....	529	7	.....	88	4	.....	.....	8
70 May.....	561	7	.....	86	5	.....	.....	8
71 June.....	549	7	.....	80	6	.....	.....	8
72 July.....	567	6	.....	92	5	.....	.....	8
73 August.....	602	6	.....	110	6	.....	.....	8
74 September.....	629	8	.....	122	3	.....	.....	8
75 October.....	628	8	.....	119	3	.....	.....	8
76 November.....	651	7	.....	135	3	.....	.....	8
77 December.....	641	7	.....	131	3	.....	.....	8

* Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Georgia, 2; Iowa, 2; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 2; Nebraska, 2; Oregon, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Virginia, 2; Washington, 1; West Virginia, 1.

Apparatus and Supplies—Detailed Summary, by States—1905.

Massachu- setts.	Michi- gan.	Minne- sota.	Missouri	New Hamp- shire.	New Jersey.	New York.	Ohio.	Pennsyl- vania.	Rhode Island.	Texas.	Wiscon- sin.	All other states.*
72	14	15	20	5	42	175	92	80	11	3	23	22
\$12,735,427	\$413,732	\$389,211	\$1,644,031	\$162,486	\$18,457,821	\$30,643,167	\$10,408,184	\$58,393,011	\$3,608,034	\$1,800	\$6,329,351	\$617,692
\$345,900	\$1,300	\$14,000	\$64,350	\$8,038	\$698,551	\$1,699,654	\$235,569	\$2,674,606	\$68,832	.....	\$225,800	\$23,874
\$1,874,094	\$6,500	\$29,000	\$97,523	\$3,082	\$2,458,166	\$4,625,852	\$1,291,827	\$4,419,640	\$621,189	.....	\$553,273	\$81,749
\$2,608,557	\$81,847	\$125,658	\$437,671	\$50,015	\$3,489,171	\$4,702,014	\$2,893,023	\$5,455,045	\$779,461	\$3,000	\$1,052,856	\$165,966
\$7,911,876	\$324,085	\$220,553	\$1,044,487	\$103,351	\$11,811,933	\$19,615,647	\$5,987,765	\$45,843,720	\$2,138,553	\$4,800	\$4,497,422	\$346,103
37	8	11	5	3	11	95	50	56	3	5	14	19
871	60	32	183	14	1,012	1,668	1,023	2,746	119	.....	396	97
\$962,650	\$58,588	\$35,960	\$193,244	\$12,359	\$1,002,693	\$1,730,441	\$1,079,006	\$3,089,535	\$153,096	.....	\$450,644	\$89,487
67	18	14	26	4	49	143	100	79	16	.....	37	20
\$187,270	\$23,515	\$27,000	\$60,740	\$2,900	\$214,629	\$315,731	\$253,222	\$297,304	\$52,071	.....	\$97,040	\$30,200
804	46	14	157	10	963	1,525	923	2,667	103	.....	359	77
\$775,380	\$35,073	\$8,960	\$132,504	\$9,459	\$788,064	\$1,414,710	\$825,784	\$2,792,231	\$101,025	.....	\$353,604	\$59,287
633	29	7	120	8	808	1,327	655	2,408	77	.....	306	56
\$638,024	\$27,273	\$5,340	\$113,639	\$8,845	\$698,363	\$1,303,569	\$690,651	\$2,625,575	\$87,037	.....	\$329,183	\$50,962
171	17	7	37	2	155	198	268	259	26	.....	53	21
\$87,356	\$7,795	\$3,620	\$18,865	\$614	\$89,701	\$111,141	\$135,133	\$166,656	\$13,988	.....	\$24,421	\$8,325
10,540	677	202	968	128	7,586	25,246	6,375	10,832	1,631	23	1,463	542
7,277	418	146	643	54	5,339	14,514	3,985	8,437	1,201	11	982	287
8,798	529	170	795	83	6,268	16,301	5,114	9,404	1,409	13	1,204	398
\$5,003,191	\$176,817	\$103,015	\$411,804	\$32,224	\$2,894,139	\$9,286,912	\$2,268,497	\$5,299,668	\$557,065	\$4,450	\$672,812	\$140,205
7,107	372	168	546	44	3,833	14,405	3,747	8,252	1,002	13	1,140	366
\$4,437,918	\$148,852	\$102,040	\$327,999	\$22,235	\$2,203,102	\$8,700,862	\$1,874,381	\$4,909,121	\$142,441	\$4,450	\$655,891	\$134,604
1,499	143	2	239	39	2,353	1,854	1,352	1,069	398	.....	59	22
\$521,185	\$23,366	\$975	\$81,565	\$9,989	\$676,246	\$578,405	\$391,776	\$375,709	\$112,524	.....	\$15,844	\$4,363
192	14	.....	10	.....	82	42	15	83	9	.....	5	10
\$44,087	\$2,599	.....	\$2,240	.....	\$14,791	\$7,645	\$2,340	\$14,838	2,100	.....	\$1,077	\$1,238
7,928	328	170	484	56	3,894	14,241	3,736	9,104	971	11	1,089	350
6,607	334	170	501	51	4,111	14,348	3,725	8,650	938	11	1,156	370
6,635	364	165	522	46	4,107	14,239	3,792	8,469	970	15	1,250	376
6,727	410	169	546	38	4,006	14,285	3,715	8,446	978	15	1,244	373
6,773	419	170	573	37	3,930	14,024	3,670	8,236	1,043	15	1,208	362
6,931	432	172	604	39	3,959	14,080	3,768	8,001	1,015	17	1,097	352
7,018	414	162	598	42	3,855	14,536	3,768	8,053	919	12	1,080	346
7,163	404	168	555	45	3,601	14,482	3,725	7,753	933	18	1,093	359
7,150	389	169	525	43	3,586	14,576	3,832	7,726	1,011	11	1,083	374
7,286	322	167	542	44	3,511	14,752	3,846	7,950	1,063	8	1,084	400
7,474	321	169	554	46	3,652	14,731	3,710	8,221	1,080	11	1,126	386
7,592	327	165	548	41	3,784	14,506	3,677	8,415	1,103	12	1,170	344
1,694	111	2	242	29	2,264	1,817	1,578	1,059	370	.....	50	23
1,476	113	2	235	24	2,608	1,753	1,535	1,054	368	.....	55	22
1,462	120	2	236	27	2,651	1,751	1,431	1,043	380	.....	53	23
1,462	174	2	241	39	2,596	1,729	1,372	1,048	383	.....	58	21
1,468	179	2	221	41	2,425	1,732	1,344	1,082	388	.....	58	19
1,454	181	2	210	46	2,296	1,745	1,341	1,075	417	.....	52	17
1,462	169	2	217	47	2,287	1,806	977	1,063	403	.....	55	21
1,470	166	2	257	46	2,183	1,775	1,258	1,066	356	.....	60	21
1,470	165	2	249	41	2,120	1,899	1,292	1,060	378	.....	60	24
1,510	116	2	244	48	2,202	2,088	1,348	1,087	406	.....	68	28
1,544	111	2	258	43	2,307	2,075	1,374	1,104	464	.....	70	25
1,516	111	2	258	37	2,297	2,078	1,374	1,087	463	.....	71	20
241	11	.....	10	.....	77	43	14	68	7	.....	5	7
163	11	.....	10	.....	84	41	13	68	7	.....	10	7
167	13	.....	10	.....	85	45	10	70	9	.....	10	7
171	18	.....	9	.....	82	39	11	67	10	.....	8	7
175	16	.....	10	.....	90	43	15	82	9	.....	8	7
174	16	.....	12	.....	76	43	13	90	8	.....	3	13
174	16	.....	12	.....	80	40	15	93	8	.....	3	15
189	16	.....	10	.....	83	40	17	92	7	.....	3	15
203	16	.....	10	.....	81	43	20	90	11	.....	3	11
212	12	.....	9	.....	80	45	16	92	11	.....	2	11
215	11	.....	10	.....	84	42	18	95	11	.....	2	10
220	12	.....	8	.....	82	40	18	89	10	.....	3	10

† Exclusive of electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies, valued at \$18,742,033, made by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products. This value was distributed as follows: California, \$81,600; Connecticut, \$501,094; Illinois, \$1,056,263; Indiana, \$252,208; Maryland, \$400; Massachusetts, \$14,900; Michigan, \$217,131; Missouri, \$203,745; New Hampshire, \$28,185; New Jersey, \$5,130,814; New York, \$5,494,909; Ohio, \$1,557,660; Pennsylvania, \$2,683,549; Rhode Island, \$339,666; Texas, \$32,750; Wisconsin, \$599,000; "all other states," \$456,159.

Complete Story of Electrical Industry, Electrical Machinery,

		United States.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Kentucky.	Maryland.
64	Miscellaneous expenses:								
65	Total.....	\$17,948,708	\$74,523	\$10,900	\$431,226	\$1,969,790	\$459,061	\$14,033	\$20,679
66	Rent of works.....	\$789,349	\$18,034	\$2,940	\$20,560	\$181,668	\$7,888		\$1,585
67	Taxes.....	\$545,488	\$2,280	\$965	\$10,142	\$99,895	\$13,095	\$323	\$737
	Rent of offices, interest, insurance, and all other sundry expenses not hitherto included.....	\$16,347,461	\$49,859	\$8,795	\$400,524	\$1,549,153	\$435,458	\$10,710	\$18,157
68	Contract work.....	\$266,410	\$4,350	\$500		\$139,134	\$2,620	\$3,000	\$200
69	Materials used:								
	Aggregate cost.....	\$66,836,926	\$434,241	\$65,480	\$2,754,122	\$7,649,446	\$1,066,634	\$84,406	\$92,600
	Principal materials—								
70	Total cost.....	\$48,390,836	\$385,107	\$51,575	\$2,499,907	\$7,013,141	\$890,992	\$63,020	\$57,511
71	Purchas'd in raw state.....	\$1,665,695	\$2,245		\$45,316	\$20	\$16,415		
72	Purchas'd in partially manufactured form.....	\$46,725,141	\$382,862	\$51,575	\$2,454,591	\$7,013,121	\$874,577	\$63,020	\$57,511
73	Fuel.....	\$1,503,111	\$3,048	\$906	\$31,414	\$152,922	\$49,533	\$748	\$785
74	Rent of power and heat.....	\$479,091	\$7,410	\$2,440	\$12,060	\$61,038	\$9,310	\$720	\$1,617
75	Mill supplies.....	\$623,384	\$1,807	\$180	\$16,009	\$38,228	\$8,459	\$183	\$490
76	All other materials.....	\$15,216,698	\$28,037	\$10,370	\$172,851	\$339,246	\$106,536	\$18,835	\$32,147
77	Freight.....	\$623,796	\$8,832	\$10	\$21,881	\$44,871	\$1,774	\$900	\$50
78	Value of products, including am't received for custom work and repairing.....	\$140,809,369	\$1,004,284	\$178,759	\$4,939,831	\$16,700,027	\$2,857,174	\$169,788	\$224,859
79	Power:								
80	No. of establishments reporting.....	710	22	7	31	91	33	1	6
	Total horse power.....	145,816	278	70	2,748	10,646	4,879	280	329
	Owned—								
	Engines—								
81	Steam—								
82	Number.....	395	2		17	20	20	2	1
	Horsepower.....	77,009	70		1,806	4,615	2,720	115	60
	Gas or gasoline—								
83	Number.....	111	5	1	4	3	12		1
84	Horsepower.....	2,940	51	3	13	64	112		15
	Water wheels—								
85	Number.....	52			3		1		4
86	Horsepower.....	1,155			180		20		200
	Water motors—								
87	Number.....	7			1				
88	Horsepower.....	26			1				
	Electric motors—								
89	Number.....	6,141			16	1,220	165	59	
90	Horsepower.....	40,440			243	4,593	1,837	120	
91	Other power, horsepower.....	50							
	Rented—								
92	Electric motors—								
93	Number.....	2,331	47	13	24	19	30	8	31
94	Horsepower.....	21,313	157	67	315	1,195	190	45	54
95	Other kind, horsepower.....	2,883			190	379			
	Furnished to other establishments, horsepower.....	4,868	5		112	3			15

Apparatus, and Supplies—Detailed Summary by States—1905—*Concluded.*

Massachu- setts.	Michi- gan.	Minne- sota.	Missouri	New Hamp- shire	New Jersey.	New York.	Ohio.	Pennsyl- vania.	Rhode Island.	Texas.	Wiscon- sin.	All other states.*	
\$1,448,091	\$97,031	\$30,146	\$227,048	\$14,496	\$1,581,525	\$3,263,950	\$1,685,514	\$5,580,353	\$201,343	\$1,710	\$758,306	\$78,983	64
\$65,160	\$10,310	\$5,164	\$23,401	\$2,080	\$30,736	\$165,311	\$126,178	\$89,106	\$22,344	\$1,400	\$9,801	\$5,743	65
\$67,135	\$2,201	\$1,180	\$7,154	\$348	\$38,491	\$149,240	\$73,194	\$56,194	\$10,355	\$30	\$10,811	\$1,738	66
\$1,289,816	\$84,520	\$23,822	\$196,493	\$12,068	\$1,510,448	\$2,924,023	\$1,426,642	\$5,431,611	\$168,644	\$280	\$737,435	\$71,002	67
\$25,980					\$1,850	\$25,376	\$59,500	\$3,441			\$259	\$500	68
\$7,324,167	\$294,374	\$186,561	\$606,424	\$88,388	\$6,872,638	\$17,846,213	\$4,699,140	\$11,365,212	\$4,017,178	\$11,635	\$1,020,559	\$357,708	69
\$4,540,404	\$269,100	\$172,075	\$501,219	\$79,804	\$5,550,986	\$11,939,895	\$2,767,217	\$6,637,141	\$3,839,104	\$1,420	\$804,105	\$327,113	70
\$245,527			\$3,800		\$533,469	\$811,518		\$7,347	\$38				71
\$4,294,877	\$269,100	\$172,075	\$497,419	\$79,804	\$5,017,517	\$11,128,377	\$2,767,217	\$6,629,794	\$3,839,066	\$1,420	\$804,105	\$327,113	72
\$268,882	\$3,838	\$3,970	\$10,048	\$722	\$137,029	\$424,520	\$178,254	\$167,150	\$13,039		\$52,847	\$3,407	73
\$67,674	\$4,487	\$2,230	\$13,721	\$1,672	\$19,096	\$205,401	\$27,098	\$20,368	\$8,072	\$190	\$8,655	\$5,832	74
\$62,300	\$1,170	\$546	\$4,943	\$983	\$106,535	\$97,982	\$57,752	\$197,947	\$8,267	\$25	\$18,611	\$997	75
\$2,308,094	\$6,052	\$5,840	\$71,181	\$4,038	\$992,550	\$4,991,757	\$1,637,799	\$4,233,726	\$98,801	\$10,000	\$130,983	\$17,855	76
\$76,813	\$9,727	\$1,900	\$5,312	\$1,169	\$66,442	\$186,658	\$31,020	\$108,880	\$49,895		\$5,158	\$2,504	77
\$15,882,216	\$702,102	\$423,933	\$1,740,583	\$149,871	\$13,803,476	\$35,348,276	\$11,019,235	\$26,257,569	\$5,435,474	\$23,055	\$3,194,132	\$754,725	78
69	13	11	18	5	42	150	86	70	10	3	22	20	79
15,795	401	140	826	172	8,008	40,811	9,405	43,828	3,317	15	3,372	496	80
37	3	1	3	1	40	52	43	126	7		16	4	82
7,822	225	15	287	4	5,547	21,021	5,596	23,046	1,920		1,925	215	81
10	3	1	3	1	3	20	15	20			8	1	83
151	20	15	24	3	44	129	490	1,697			104	5	84
6				1	29	1	6				1		85
145				100	397	18	75				20		86
1			5										87
10			15										88
1,245	8		1		296	1,466	652	807	14		190	2	89
6,454	22		2		1,461	7,752	2,267	14,590	94		1,199	6	90
					40			10					91
166	25	35	136	2	43	1,419	164	67	8	4	13	77	92
1,127	134	110	498	55	311	11,333	791	4,350	177	15	124	265	93
86				10	208	558	186	135	1,126			5	94
108				13		4,009	89	210			302	2	95

THE APPRENTICESHIP QUESTION.

BY H. H. FISHER.

WHAT mechanic is there who has not been confronted with the dilemma of deciding for himself and mapping out a course of action to be used in dealing with some phase of the apprenticeship question? We may be firmly convinced ourselves that the union scale of regulation is the best adapted for the best interests of those whom we may class unfledged mechanics, in shop parlance "cubs," and know full well that the average wage they receive is not sufficient, but do we know what argument to use, what line of thought and action to follow, to convince the employing class that our object is not to curtail the future supply of mechanics, but to so regulate the manner and method of apprenticeship instruction that the lessened supply of future mechanics will more than offset in quality what may be thus lost in quantity.

The same argument used in dealing with the railway management in relation to the apprentices in the various shops on a railway system may be readily adapted to conform with the requirements of some other form of employment. However, I wish to discuss this matter along the lines which have come under my own personal observation. In the railroad shop the machinist work may be divided, generally into five distinct departments, viz.: Bench, machine, pit, running repairs, and special work. Each class in itself is a necessity, and in each class the apprentice should receive such instruction as will enable him to acquire a thorough knowledge of the class of work and correct methods of operation, which are necessary for the acquirement of such proficiency and mechanical ability as will enable him to become a general workman. To acquire all this within four short years of service most clearly demonstrates that he must be under the constant instruction and observation of a competent mechanic in the department to which he may be assigned. This means one thing—the mechanic must assume the responsibility of instructing the apprentice in addition to his own share of the work.

Upon this foundation we may base three truths for the apprenticeship question. First, a ratio of one apprentice for every five mechanics employed, and not to exceed one for the shop in general. Second, such compensation for the apprentices indentured to learn the trade as will enable them to properly sustain themselves while serving their apprenticeship. Third, the right and duty of the apprentice to join the labor organization of his craft as soon as he has

demonstrated that he will become a competent mechanic under proper instruction.

In regard to the first proposition, it has been already demonstrated that the apprentices must be reliably instructed in as many department of the crafts as will require that he must have been under the supervision of at least five different mechanics, one for each line of work. To increase the proportion of apprentices would of necessity compel the embryo mechanic to either remain too long in one department, or stint his instruction in every line, so that he could not be classed as a general workman. While it must be conceded that the specialist is a necessary adjunct to the successfully operated shop, it cannot be denied that the general workman, the "emergency man," is highly prized and eagerly sought by the up-to-date employer, and in consequence, can demand the highest wages, and by cooperating with his less fortunate brothers in general experience, can thereby uphold a high wage scale.

On the second truth we shall find our argument that the apprentice should receive a higher scale of wages than is in general practice along the line that he should receive such compensation as will enable him to follow his instructions with a clear and undisturbed mind.

One thing the apprentice should be taught from the first is that he must learn to be financially responsible for debts incurred, whether he lives at home or not, for every man, as the newspapers demonstrate with alarming frequency, who is irresponsible for his own financial affairs will eventually disgrace himself by lapsing from the path of rectitude, and no intelligent employer desires to have unreliable men to do his work.

Irresponsibility in one phase of life leads irrevocably to unreliability in other things. Be he man or boy, whoever is suffering from financial embarrassment cannot give to his work the intelligence and undistracted attention which his employer desires, and an apprentice, to say the least, should devote his mind so that he might profit to the fullest extent by the instruction he receives. The average mechanic can truthfully say that the hardest job he ever had was to try to teach a fine piece of work, or a complicated problem in mechanical work, to a "cub" whose mind was not wholly bent on the work in hand. A boy requires a greater latitude in regard to incidental expenses than a full-grown man, inasmuch as he has not at-

tained the discretion and habit of self-control which experience brings, and therefore should not be expected to display the self-denial a man can assume when occasion requires.

The increased cost of living has caused a raise in wages for the full-fledged mechanic, but the increased wage for apprentices in the last six years does not conform to the requirements of their position. A standard of wages should be arranged that will result to the advantage of the apprentice, and the mechanic who instructs him, and his employer as well, will both be benefited as much, or more, as the boy himself.

The non-union shop does not conform to the union regulation in regard to apprentices, a self-evident proof of the fact that the apprentice boy owes such advantages as he receives to the efforts of the labor organization, and it is but jus-

tice that he should assume his part of the responsibility and cost of maintaining the organization as soon as he has demonstrated that he will become an efficient and trustworthy mechanic under proper instruction.

The union mechanic, the standard bearer of mechanical and economic excellence, will naturally manifest more interest in the "cub" who shows a willingness to ally himself with the cause which has thus benefited him, than in the one who is indifferent or antagonistic, and the boy with a union card will profit the more thereby. The greater the efficiency of the shop employee, the larger will be the output of the shop, and the employer will of necessity have a higher regard and a closer feeling of fellowship for the labor organization which creates a condition of affairs which is of benefit to all and a detriment to none.

HOW IS YOUR BACKBONE?

It is a bad thing to have a weak back. All the nerves of the body, nearly, have their starting place along the spine. A good share of the muscles are in some way or other hinged to the backbone. Whatever hurts the back, hurts the whole body. From blows in the breast, or upon almost any other part of the body, one may recover, but a severe blow anywhere upon the back will put a man out of the fight quickly.

Backbone seems to be missing in a great many people in these days. "I do hate to say 'No.'" Did you ever hear men say that? Thousands of young men go down to ruin, just because they are asked to do what they know to be wrong and have not the backbone to say "Excuse me."

A good share of the crookedness in business comes just that way. Somebody was urged to do a mean thing, and had not the manhood to say, "Get out!" In days to come, when exposure stares them in the face, these weaklings go out and hang themselves or go by the pistol route rather than have it known that they have weak backs.

But how we honor the man with the strong backbone! We get up close to him and try to absorb some of the fire that makes him such a power. We feel the inspiration of his life and for a time the world thinks we ourselves are wonderful men, just because we are absorbing a bit of moral strength from the giant at the head of the procession.

Who are the men that are carrying this nation on their shoulders? Men

with backbone. Is there any business anywhere that is running unless somewhere there are a few brave souls that have plenty of faith and lots of backbone? You can think of none. You never will. Backbone makes the world move.

There is no place in the world for the man that is weak in the back. There is plenty of room for him in the earth, but none on it.

But what if a man is naturally weak as to the spinal column? Then let him make the most of what he has and work hard for more. It is the man that hath that shall have more. Small though the portion may be at the beginning, the store may be enlarged by cultivation. The man that is willing to stiffen up the backbone he has with straps and braces to steady him until he gains more, will surely see that the promise is being verified to him. One good, solid "No" in the day of temptation is worth a thousand weak "I'd like to accommodate you!"

Heaven help the man that says, "I can't help it. I want to be a good fellow. I hate to make my chums feel bad by refusing. So I keep in with them."

Being a good fellow lays the train which will one day blow the best meaning man sky high. There is nothing in heaven or on earth for the man that stakes his all on being a good fellow.

Backbone, young man! Backbone is the thing to cultivate. All the best things of life are ready for the man who has it. Nothing for the one who lacks it.—Spare Moments.

OFFICIAL CONVENTION CALL OF DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 7, SECOND DISTRICT, I. B. E. W.

TO ALL LOCALS, GREETING:

You are hereby notified, in accordance with Article 10, Section 1, of the District Council By-laws, that the first annual convention of District Council No. 7, Second District, will be held in the city of Oshkosh, Wis. The convention will be called to order Monday morning, August 5th, at 10 o'clock, and will continue in session from day to day until all business legally brought before the Council has been transacted.

REPRESENTATION.—Per capita sheets for the month of July must be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer on or before August 1st, 1907, to entitle local unions to representation. Each local union shall be entitled to two (2) delegates as per Article 7, Sec. 1 of the District Council By-Laws, and should any local desire to send but one (1) delegate he will be entitled to cast the two (2) votes to which his local is entitled, as per Art. 7, Sec. 1.

TRANSPORTATION.—The transportation, by the shortest possible route, of the delegates will be paid by the District Council, as per Art. 7, Sec. 2. The same to be determined by the finance committee which will be appointed at the convention.

RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS.—All locals desiring to submit resolutions, amendments or grievances must submit the same in writing under seal of their respective local. The same to be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer on or before August 1st, 1907.

HEADQUARTERS.—The headquarters of the officers will be at the New Revere Hotel. Satisfactory arrangements will be made for all delegates at this and other hotels.

CREDENTIALS.—The credentials of the regularly elected delegates and alternates must be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer on or before August 1st, 1907, and must bear the signatures of the President and Secretary of the local union and the seal of their respective local unions.

It is our desire at this time to have each and every local represented at this convention, as we fully realize the importance of the business to be transacted. Therefore, we trust that you will co-operate with us in making this Council a successful one.

As a successful District Council means much to this Northwestern district, it being no longer an experiment but a proven success in other districts, it has been our aim in the past year to use every means within our power to place this Council on a business basis. The reports of the President and Secretary-Treasurer will show the extent to which we have succeeded. Therefore, we trust that the locals in this district will lend a helping hand and make an honest effort to assist the incoming officers to further the advancement of this district.

Thanking you one and all for all past favors, and trusting to see each local represented at the convention, we beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,
FRANK FISHER, President.

MELLEN, THE N. Y. TIMES, AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

RECENTLY President Mellen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company made a statement which has been utilized by that portion of the newspaper press which gladly grabs at and magnifies every utterance, no matter how flimsy, which is calculated to reflect adversely upon the cause of labor. Among these papers is the New York Times, which takes Mr. Mellen's statement as the basis for a screed against the position which labor takes regarding the capitalist policy of wage reductions. But we must first quote Mr. Mellen's statement before discussing the Times' fallacious contentions, flings and conclusions.

Says Mr. Mellen:

"I regret to say, so far as the organized labor item is concerned, that I am meeting a constantly decreased efficiency with every increase granted in wages."

Without assuming a positive knowledge of the details of the particular incident to which reference is made in the quotation, we are confident the statement can not be borne out by the facts; that an investigation would show the assertion to be unfounded; that if any person, private or official, were to charge that the railroad over which Mr. Mellen presides is less safe for travel because the engineers and other men in connection with the operation of the road are less efficient today

than they were in the past, President Mellen would quickly and indignantly denounce the assertion as a slander, and would justly claim that in every department of his railroad the work is performed by men of the utmost reliability and of the highest efficiency.

In truth, his statement is so at variance with the facts, that the history of organized industry past and present is its best refutation.

But there must be a clue to the animus of Mr. Mellen's baseless statement, and it is found in the very language he used. Where can he find on his pay-roll an "organized labor item?" He will no doubt find items of wages and salaries paid to workmen and laborers for services performed, but for organized labor, as such, not a fraction.

As we have pointed out, the term "organized labor," employed by President Mellen, shows that he aimed to cast some sort of stigma upon labor unions and so relieved himself of that chunk of untruth, tried to palm it off on a tolerant public, and thus gave material deemed good enough by the New York Times for its ignorant comments on economics, ignorance as indicated even by the very heading, "More Wages, Less Work," it placed over the editorial in question. Here is a quotation from it:

"It was some months ago that Mr. Gompers issued without copyright his method for prolonging prosperity — as soon as it slackens, increase wages. This will increase the nation's spending power, which will stimulate consumption, and remedy overproduction, the great first cause of reaction. Mr. Gompers, no more than those whom he leads in the direction President Mellen deplores, shows appreciation of the fatal defect in his plan. At some point in the upward path of prices employers lose their profits through increased cost of production, and when profits fail shops must shut down, whatever the men or their employers wish."

We ask any candid reader to answer for himself a few questions.

Is not production primarily for the use and the consumption of the people?

Is not overproduction another term for the same economic condition, underconsumption?

Should the people go hungry because through their labors there is overproduction of food stuffs?

Should the people go ragged because through their labors there is an overproduction of wearing apparel?

Should the people live in smaller quarters or in the streets because through their labors there is an overproduction of dwelling houses?

If the using and consuming power of the masses were increased, would not overproduction, the real cause of industrial stagnation and reaction, be avoided?

These questions might be continued ad libitum, and the answers to them are obvious and axiomatic.

The economic unwisdom of the Times is also indicated in its statement that this (higher wages) will increase the "nation's spending power." It evidently does not know, or conveniently forgets, that often nations spend tremendously while the people spend little and live in abject poverty. It is an economic truth about which there is no difference among the various schools of political economists that a nation's prosperity and progress depend upon the increased production and the increased use and consumption of things produced.

The Federal Bureau of Statistics in its report for April and the first ten months of the present fiscal year shows an increase of exports for that month over April of last year, of \$13,000,000, and again in the exports for the first ten months of the present fiscal year over the same period of last year, of approximately \$120,000,000. The most notable features in these exports are the decline in our shipments of food products and increased shipment of manufactured products.

All through our own country there is the liveliest activity in industry and commerce; and where, pray, then, is the indication that because of the upward tendency of wages shops have "shut down?"

In the manufacturing plants of the country, in the plant of the Times itself where wages have been increased, the Times will, we are sure, note with satisfaction that with increased wages the efficiency of employes has improved. We cite these facts as the best answer to the unfounded assertion of both President Mellen and the Times.

It is a fact quite easily demonstrable that in a country where wages are highest and conditions of employment for the workers best, there the industrial, commercial, moral, and social conditions have attained their highest development and progress.

The Times should bear in mind that this is not an individual, but an economic and sociological question with which we are dealing.

Further on in the same editorial the Times says:

"President Mellen is not the first to notice the decreased efficiency of labor during prosperity, nor is it noticed for the first time now. Sociologists know very well that shorter hours and enlarged incomes frequently result in self-indul-

gence, too often in modes of living which reduce physical capacity for work, rather than in storing up surplus earnings in a reservoir for effort when powers shall fail."

Where in all our country does the Times gets its facts for its assertion of the "decreased efficiency of labor during prosperity?"

Upon what foundation after all is prosperity based?

Is the term "prosperity" simply a fanciful word with which to juggle?

Is not the very essence of the term "prosperity" a tribute to the power of production, of use and consumption of the things produced by the masses of the workers—the wealth producers?

Where in all the world can we find greater and better wealth producers than among the working people of the United States?

Compared man with man, there is no harder toiler, more persistent and successful producer than the wage-earner of the United States?

As a matter of fact, to speak of the prosperity of the people of a country, is a declaration at the same time, even un-

expressed in words, of the increased efficiency of the workers, as the producers of wealth, as well as in its use and consumption.

It may be true, as the Times states, that "shorter hours and enlarged incomes frequently result in self-indulgence, too often in modes of living which reduce physical capacity for work, rather than in storing up surplus earnings in a reservoir for effort when powers shall fail." But this assertion has no application to the wage-earners—the working people. If it has any truth at all, it applies to the members of that class whose hours have become so shortened, and whose incomes have become so enlarged and their self-indulgence so flagrant, as not only to reduce, but to destroy their desire, or physical capacity for work.

More than likely the Times finds itself a victim of the same dementia with President Mellen, as indicated in his address before the Trinity College students last March, in which he raged against rate laws and other attempts at railroad regulation, and incidentally blamed all his troubles and difficulties upon organized labor. But it won't do.

CAPITALISTS' WAR FUND TO CRUSH LABOR.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Parry has been out-Parried. The National Association of Manufacturers which recently held its convention in New York City revealed a degree of bourbonism, stupidity, malignity, and impudence that astonished even the corporation organs. The comments of the press throughout the country on the proceedings of that gathering have been almost uniformly unfavorable, and this is a good sign—a sign of progress. But how is one to account for the violence and folly of the moving spirits of the convention? Is it possible that the manufacturers of the country, many of whom have just and rational ideas, maintain friendly relations with union labor, have trade agreements with labor, conduct union shops; will allow an association, controlled by reactionaries and ranters to misrepresent them and create strife, ill will, and bitterness?

The president of the association, Mr. Van Cleave, of St. Louis, is evidently jealous of Parry and determined to better that gentleman's instructions. One of his recommendations in the annual address was contained in the following passage:

We want to federate the manufacturers of this country to effectively fight industrial oppression. The president ought to have fully \$500,000 a year for the next three years. We should certainly provide ways and means to properly finance

the association, to federate the employers of the country, and to educate our manufacturers to a proper sense of their own duty, patriotism, and self-interests.

The convention agreed with Mr. Van Cleave and appointed a committee of 35 to raise the amount specified.

What does the association propose to do with such a fund? Hire spies, establish agencies of strike-breakers, corrupt and bribe law-makers or others, maintain lobbies? "Not at all," say the officers. The fund is to be devoted to educational purposes. The public is to be informed as to the awful aims and demands and methods of organized labor, and manufacturers who are not sufficiently alarmed and excited are to be worked up to the proper pitch.

Mr. Van Cleave indicated in his address what it was he wanted to combat in the union movement. He was modest and generous. He did not propose to destroy unions root and branch. He had no objection to benevolent associations of workmen. He was opposed, and would fight, if you please, the "abuses" and "evils" of unionism. And what are they from the Van Cleave point of view?

The closed shop, the boycott, imitation of apprentices, limitation of output, dictation by the unions or the officers, and the attempt to control legislation. New issues, the convention was told, had been raised by the apparent resolve of labor

to "terrorize the President, Congress, judges, and juries." This danger had to be fought at all points and at any cost.

Now, union labor will not give up the right of contact upon which the "closed," or more properly speaking, the union shop, is based; nor the right to dispose of its patronage as it wills, which is the basis of the peaceful boycott. It will not give up the right to have a voice in the management of the shop, and to determine on what terms and conditions it will co-operate with capital in production, and the right to work steadily for the improvement of the position of the wage earner.

Employers who do not like this will have to accept the situation all the same.

The notion that employers are "masters," and that Labor should bow to their will and be thankful for the opportunity to work at all, is out of date.

What the Parry-Post-Van Cleave element calls "dictation" is merely Labor's assertion of its own rights and interests.

Output, apprenticeship, wages, hours, and so on, are not the "employer's business" alone; the employees are concerned in them, and hence such matters should be settled by agreement, by discussion, by friendly conference, and in a spirit of mutual respect and good will.

As to the charge of "terrorizing the President, Congress, courts," and so on, it is as impudent as it is ridiculous.

Are the manufacturers and merchants to have a monopoly of the right to present their demands to Congress and the Executive, to pass resolutions, to approve and disapprove records of public men, to vote or refuse to vote for candidates for public office?

What about the lobbies of the manufacturers at the national and state capitals?

What about their efforts to defeat labor legislation? What about their position pro or con regarding tariff legislation and numbers of other questions?

When manufacturers appear before executive, or legislative bodies, they are within their rights as citizens, but when union labor does this, it is guilty of seeking to "terrorize the government, and a great outrage is committed, so that a million and a half dollar fund becomes necessary in order to attack the terrible evil. Such hypocrisy is nauseating.

No wonder, as we have said, that even daily papers that are not at all generous, or even decently fair, as a rule, in their treatment of organized labor, could not swallow the sickening cant and rubbish of the convention, and criticise the Van Cleave address, the fun- scheme, and the whole spirit of the proceedings. Even the *Wall Street Journal* said this about the fund:

This is the wrong way to grapple with the problem. Co-operation, not war,

should be the program. It were better to adopt the suggestion of Secretary Straus and invite the leaders of organized labor to meet with the manufacturers for joint consultation and action. Organized labor is here to stay, as organized capital is.

But the convention was not only reactionary on the subject of organized labor, but proved its fanatical bourbonism by declarations on several other matters. Mr. Van Cleave wanted free importation of contract labor and objected to certain rulings of the Department of Commerce and Labor on recent southern immigration cases—rulings made under the present law. He wants protection for his goods, but a free market in cheap labor. He also objected to child labor legislation and alleged that the so-called evils of child labor are greatly exaggerated by meddlers and reformers. The census statistics, he claimed, were inaccurate and misleading, and as a matter of fact this country, including the South, is a paradise for child workers.

To this sort of a convention, Secretary Straus preached the gospel of high wages, of reason, of justice to labor, of conciliation and trade agreements. Before whom was he casting his pearls? He was treated politely but we would wager, the Van Cleave-Post-Parry gentry consider him a dangerous radical, an agitator, an enemy of capital and "vested" interests.

But, after all, is there not something concealed behind the scheme to raise a war fund of a million and a half dollars—something beneath even the pretended cause given by Van Cleave and endorsed by his capitalist organization? Is it not true that there lurks in his mind, and in the minds of those who approved his plan, the thought, prompted by the hope, that the organizations of labor may be crushed out of existence within the next three years?

Surely, the bitterness of the tirades indulged in by Van Cleave, by Parry, and by other Van Cleave and Parrys, with other names, gives good ground for the suspicion that union crushing is their dream and their goal. And justified, as we are, in discerning this as their real motive and purpose, it might not be amiss for the would-be union crushers to bear in mind the following:

With every attempt to annihilate it Labor has emerged more intelligent, more thoroughly organized, and better equipped to contend for its rights.

Union-haters ought to study the history of industry and the historic development of the labor movement, not only of this country, but of the whole world. They would then learn that in the early days—

When a workman undertook to seek another employer, he was regarded by the law as a thief who robbed the employer of his labor.

He was branded with hot irons, im-

prisoned and put to death for that offense.

If two or more men discussed the question of wages or conditions of employment with a view to their betterment, it was a conspiracy punishable by imprisonment and death.

Rulers, employers, and merchants were in league to tyrannize over the laborers and prevent any realization by the worker of his ownership of himself.

Up to recent times the term "master and servant" was the only conception of the relations between workmen and their employers and was upheld by governmental power and judicial process.

Even a brief survey of the long past as well as of comparatively recent times will show that immense fortunes have been utilized to prevent the growth or to crush out the spirit of associated effort among the working people.

The man with the receding forehead and bent back, the "Man with the Hoe," does not in any way typify either the character or the spirit of the American workman.

The American workman stands with head erect, clear-eyed, and stout-hearted, realizing the advantages that have come to him and his by associated, organized effort with his fellows.

Those benefits and advantages which have come to the American workmen in their homes and in their lives have not been brought to them upon silver platters nor by the sympathetic condescension of the employing class. They have been achieved by the constantly growing intelligence and organization of the

workers. This consciousness is so deep-seated, their determination to stand together and to organize the yet unorganized of their fellow-workers so strong, that the Van Cleave-Post-Parry aggregation may bring to bear their war fund tenfold increased and it will but instill into the minds of America's toilers a still greater persistency and a more grim determination to stand by their ennobling purposes under the proud banner of organized labor.

Loyal as any in our country are the organized workmen of America; more loyal than the president of the employers' association of Chicago, who refused to salute the flag of our country; more loyal in the support of our country in time of stress or storm, than any members the Van Cleave outfit can boast.

Three years from now the time will have expired when the million and a half dollar capitalist war fund is expected to have completed its work. We are neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but we opine that in May, 1910, the organizations of labor, instead of having been diminished in numbers or influence, or having been driven out of existence, will have developed not only double their present strength, but will also exert greater power and influence for the common good than at any time previous to that period.

Van Cleave, Parry, Post, pin this in your hat, and if you live until then, see if *your* hopes are achieved or *our* prediction verified. The labor movement lives not only for our time but for the future.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

BY JOHN B. POWELL.

EVERY business, profession or trade that is honest is honorable, and if industriously and intelligently followed ought surely to make the follower at least a comfortable living. In the sense of amassing wealth, the accumulation of money comes with more certainty to those who derive it from inheritance or profit-producing factors. From the enhancement of values of stocks, bonds, real and commercial securities and transactions, margins, dividends, and premiums are derived. These are the foundation stocks which labor does not possess.

Advantages and opportunities which play so great a part with capital are not happenings of the hour or the day with Labor; hence it can not be said that capital and labor ride equally upon the surge and swell of money's mighty current. Nor is it possible for labor to obtain the same real, substantial benefit which capital thus secures.

The laborer, skilled or common, is not

a capitalist. He works for what he earns—money. He has few real estate holdings, for the most part is a renter, and however moderate his living expenses, finds his earnings barely sufficient to meet and not enough to serve as a foundation for a fortune of any considerable value; in fact, the margins of his earnings are so narrow that he really can not invest in any profit-making enterprise.

An extraordinary individual would be the satisfied person. Were we all rich, in the sense of having unlimited wealth, we would still be contending for the acme of possession. The effort to ascend in the financial scale generally falls heaviest on the man who earns his prosperity "by the sweat of his brow," and in most such cases it is the man of labor, trade and mechanics whose physical forces are strained to the utmost. If he asserts his skill and industry are of such value as to give him a right to demand a remuneration that will be sufficient to provide him

an income beyond his living requirements, he is where the more potent power—the capitalist—gives him a scornful look and declares he is without merit.

"Indeed," says that power, "when you place your skill and endurance before me for remuneration, you must realize that I am its judge as I am the proper one to estimate the supply and demand and to fix the profit I should have."

This is the condition which the labor world encounters. Much of capital is represented in its employers' associations.

When it is considered that there are today over three millions of men supporting a varied number of trade unions, it can not be consistently denied they have, in their unity, inalienable rights which they should assert and protect.

Organized labor seeks to inculcate the principle that a just service is entitled to a just compensation; a rational endurance to a rational rest; and in the moral domain it aims to free men from the rapacity and slavery of money's power, to spread, calm, clear, liberal thought, speech and action along the lines of right, reason and justice, and to make life peaceful, worth the living, uncontrolled and uncontrollable by the elements of hate, avarice and contention.

However, it may be asked whether labor has a dispute with capital or capital with labor, which is so pregnant with contention and of such importance in an international scope that it is really a subject fitly to be considered and passed upon by a congress appointed to review and decide questions purely affecting affairs pertaining to political and international government and conditions. We are interested, but not concerned, in what is occurring or has occurred in Germany, France, Australia and elsewhere, but there is no industrial disquiet interrupting the amity of nations in an international scope. True, a strike originating among the shipping in a seaport of one country might to some extent involve navigation to a foreign port, and thus become an international menace, but it is hardly probable that a conflict between capital and labor in any of our inland cities would be other than local in effect.

Organized labor claims that its cause is that of equity, right, reason and justice, the *primum mobile* of humanity's prosperity, shirking no responsibility, but prepared to face public opinion the world over as a sincere advocate of industrial peace and earnest in any effort that will secure impartial judgment upon all questions involving the rights of wage-earners and employers to the end that harmony and peace may generally prevail.

Very naturally it is pertinent to inquire whether there is a hope for any such happy probability.

Past observation is not encouraging, if we look to the domains of capital as represented in the manufacturers' association.

Former President D. M. Parry said at one time:

"The only true solution of the labor question must lie in an appeal to the intelligence of the people.

"Arbitration," he elsewhere said, "is an interference with free competitive conditions, and its effect can not, therefore, fail to be detrimental and, if generally adopted, its tendency will be to hamper industry, bring about a waste of effort and an increase of the cost of production and a decrease in the margin of profit."

The recent determination of this same association to raise \$1,500,000 to fight labor unions seems to show that the spirit of peace is not theirs.

The declaration of the American Federation of Labor presents an advanced position in American citizenship as shown in its resolution that "Labor should make an organized effort to aid the movement for arbitration of international disputes."

There is manifest a spirit on the part of organized labor, in the resolution quoted, to uphold the highest possible tribunal, wherever it may sit in judgment to pass upon its views on arbitration and its claims to equity and justice. Will not the public note the defiance of the capitalists as represented by the manufacturers' association and the reasonableness of labor as manifested by the action of the American Federation of Labor.

Accepting Mr. Parry as a capitalist, or rather as a man with capital in the field of manufacture, we may look upon his expressions as voicing the sentiments of the avowed opponents of organized labor; hence it is interesting to compare his utterances with those of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, a body that is virtually the representative congress of American organized labor.

Labor welcomes, says Mr. Gompers, without being carpingly critical, any effort that may be made which will bring peace to the peoples of the world. Labor sincerely declares that the time must come, and come soon, when the world will recognize that peace is essential to the full development of industrial, commercial and civilized life as air is to human life.

Mr. Parry says any crusade having for its object the grinding down of labor should meet the determined opposition of practically the entire membership of American manufacturers.

Mr. Gompers remarks that the hopes and aspirations and the determined efforts of America's toilers are to join in the higher, nobler and more humane endeavors for peace and harmony.

Which, if you please, speaks honestly, truly and sincerely for his cause and the cause of humanity? One represents millions of money, the other millions of minds, while both attract the attention of the thinking world, and what they say, or have said, will be weighed in the scales of careful thought by the weigh-master of us all—the public.

There are people who delight to applaud an unrighteous victory over a righteous cause. The real heroes are sometimes the defeated, and they may well stand before the world claiming its admiration, being conscious of the glory that their field is the field of honor; their ensign, that of justice; their appeal, reason's appeal, and their defense that of the right.

Stand such heroes before my eyes to admire; let my ears hear their appeal, and my voice proclaim that their defeat is noble in its pathos and sublime in its grandeur, for their cause is the cause of humanity, weakened only for a day in its suffering, for it knows no final surrender on the field where it has fought, is fighting, and will continue to fight, not for its existence as an organized body, but for the breath and body of its families, its friends, its members—the solid ranks of the great army of toilers whose mind and muscle have developed the might and main of the land and made possible its material and commercial facilities, productiveness and prosperity, and certainly its cause is, in a constituent sense, the cause of humanity.

THE POWER OF A SMALL ACT.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

RECENTLY several trades union matters of only local importance in the first instance, have taken on a national aspect because of the development and exploitation by the press of the country, of what were primarily trivial incidents in connection with the real question at stake. This has not tended to give people a true impression of trades unionism. All reformers make mistakes; as a class they are not more infallible than other people. And it is usually their mistakes that are at first given the most prominence.

Just so it is organizations existing for the benefit and welfare of the many. They will always be judged in certain quarters not so much by the permanent good they accomplish, but by the selfishly aggressive acts of a few of their members. Acts, like people, are frequently judged by appearances. Each man must interpret the deeds of another as they appear to him. And his judgment is according to his own powers of perception and his own depth and breadth of character. A little-minded man, of course, be quick to impute a small, contemptible motive to an act with which he happens not to be in sympathy either for material reasons or on account of prejudice—regardless of the underlying principles governing it. But there are many otherwise fair-minded men who misjudge a fine character because of some trivial act.

It is well worth remembering that one must not only be good, but one must appear to be good. One must not only have high principles, one must show them in every act, otherwise people will not believe that they are there. I know a very successful business man—a man who has made a large fortune for himself, and an enviable position as an authority on finance. Every man in his line of busi-

ness respects his knowledge and ability. Yet I have never heard one kind word spoken of him in the business world. In his home he is the most unselfish of men; a Christian father in the truest sense of the term. He does a great deal of good, too, in a quiet and unostentatious way. But the minute he enters his office, he becomes—to all appearances—a hard, cold, calculating financier, to whom human beings are only interesting in direct ratio to their business value. And in this character he does a great deal of harm, in a negative way.

It is a curious fact that most of us would show more charity, more unselfishness and more love for our fellow beings if we weren't ashamed to. It is the fear of being thought "sentimental" and "goody-good" that makes us paint ourselves blacker than we are. Very few of us have the courage of our convictions. We always wait for the other fellow to take the lead. And frequently he leads the wrong way. Yet he gathers in his followers—many against their better judgment—simply through the force of will power, which is the hypnotic force that rules weak characters. This is one of the difficult problems that organized labor has constantly to meet. People are gradually beginning to learn something about its aims and the actual good it has done, yet as long as individuals are actuated by the principles which they uphold as an organized body, trades unions are going to be misjudged. There will always be some who will judge them by the reckless acts of a few men.

It is well then for each and every man who stands for organized labor to let its high principles govern all his acts that he may not, even in the smallest way, misrepresent a great power for good.

TRADES UNIONS AND SOCIETY.

BY FRANK K. FOSTER.

Many millions of workers all over the civilized world are associated mainly upon craft lines, for the protection of their interests and the advancement of their standards of living. Their methods of action differ somewhat in detail, but their underlying purposes are practically the same. The judgment of the foremost thinkers of our time, of wise statesmen and of an enlightened press, accords to these men honesty and sincerity. The value of associated effort for legitimate ends is nowhere denied. If organized workmen have sincerity of purpose and legitimate ideals, the assumption is inevitable that society as a whole will profit by their associate effort. Some twenty years ago I formulated a statement entitled "Thirty-nine arguments in favor of trade unionism." I now venture to supplement it with "Thirty-nine reasons as to why society as a whole is better off by reason of the existence and activities of organized labor."

1. Trade unionism has exercised a mighty influence in breaking down race prejudice and the bias of creed, and in this contributes to a harmonious citizenship.

2. It has been a great factor in assisting to familiarize hundreds of thousands of immigrant workmen with American standards of thought and life.

3. It has been in a sense the poor man's university, inspired thought upon public questions, and has thus supplemented the work of primary education.

4. Its benevolent features have saved hundreds of thousands of workmen from becoming a charge upon the public treasury in periods of industrial depression.

5. It has taught the sellers of labor the virtues of deliberate and well considered action, as opposed to destructive mob action.

6. By raising wages it has stimulated trade. Money paid to labor employs other labor.

7. By helping to eliminate the employment of our children it has distinctly elevated the standard of future citizenship.

8. Its crusade against the sweatshop has been in the interest of public health.

9. Its efforts for reducing the tension upon and liabilities to danger of transportation workmen have made travel safer for the public.

10. Its regulation obtained of dangerous employment has reduced the cost of hospital service.

11. Its opposition to Oriental labor

has saved the country from an invasion of men of a standard of life destructive of our American civilization.

12. In this state (Ohio) its protest defeated biennial elections.

13. Here, also, it was the first to contend for the system of free textbooks in the public schools.

14. It won legislative enactment for vestibuled street cars.

15. It has minimized the evils of prison labor.

16. It has challenged the padrone system.

17. It is resisting the abuse of the equity powers of the courts.

18. It has fought the vicious contract labor system on public works.

19. It has obtained a more equitable employers' liability act.

20. Its union label on cigars and tobacco safeguards the public health.

21. It has taken the initiative in a long line of factory legislation, which public judgment has, later on, approved.

22. It has educated the public to the truth that there should be two sides to the labor bargain.

23. It has used its influence in the interest of the movement for peace between the nations.

24. It has brought to the public attention the existence of many industrial ills hitherto unnoted.

25. It has caused the universities to modify their economic teachings.

26. It prevents the would-be unfair employer from underselling his competitor by the method of scrimping labor.

27. It keeps tabs on legislators and informs the public as to their course.

28. Its council chambers have trained many men for public life.

29. It stands as a barrier against both the anarchy of corporate wealth and also that of the revolutionist.

30. It teaches the evolutionary way for the betterment of labor.

31. It has made thousands of homes more comfortable through more wages and greater leisure for the worker.

32. It holds public officials to strict account.

33. It has developed the spirit of brotherhood among men.

34. Its defense of a living wage rate prevents contraction of the market and frequent recurrence of periods of industrial depression.

35. It has transformed labor power from an inert commodity in the market into a sentient and living force.

36. It has flung its weight for nearly every progressive social movement.

37. It has taught its membership to value and exercise the responsibilities of citizenship.

38. It is a social leaven which leavens the entire lump and works for the up-lifting of American standards of life.

39. Its social contribution may be most clearly appreciated by comparing with our own the standards of life of those peoples where labor is not organized.

AS TO AGREEMENTS.

BY GEORGE R. MURRAY.

IN LEATHER WORKERS JOURNAL.

MORALIST Kant holds that an action is not good unless done from a good motive, and that this motive must be essentially different from natural inclination of any kind. Duty, to be duty, must be done for duty's sake; the dictates of reason must necessarily be addressed to all rational beings as such; hence my intention cannot be right unless I am prepared to will the principle on which I act to be a universal law; that I ought to do what is right because it is right and not because I like it. We should act to treat humanity in ourselves as in any other, as an end always, and never as a means only.

Some offenders, such as breach of contract, we cannot conceive universalized; for as soon as every one broke promises no one would make them, and I believe from my experience as an organizer of the U. B. that our organization is a business organization, and as we desire to do business with the employer we should try to bring any friction that may exist to a minimum. I find that many employers claim that they do not wish to make agreements with local organizations because, they claim, the men, locally, will not live up to the agreements they make. But they have faith in the national organization and believe that any agreement we may make as such will be held in respect by our members. Now, my friends, whether the contention of the employers is true or not, is not the question in point; be it true or untrue, it remains that it is possible, and I believe that agreements should be made through the general officers and approved by the L. U. or D. C., and the general officers should see that once a contract is made and so approved it be lived up to in letter and spirit. You see the suggestion is an honest one, for if an agreement is good enough to be entered into by our members and their employers, then it should be stood by, even though the conditions are not just to our liking. And for duty's sake, every

agreement should be of national scope. Today the general office cannot step in unless called by the L. U. or D. C. The men might be wrong and the employer fair, still a strike could go on until the men involved apply for endorsement of the movement or ask for financial aid. This condition should not exist.

Our law should be so plain and our agreements so worded that no strike that would involve over ten men of our trade should take place without the sanction of the general officers. I believe it is our duty to establish the system of national agreements, for does not every movement that is made in any locality affect the whole body? If a movement for better conditions is made in a town and that movement is within reason, our men will win, and the entire U. B. will receive the benefit therefrom, and so it is with a wild-cat movement, such as have been made in some localities, without judgment or wisdom or anything to justify it, and still the general officers were powerless to step in and protect the rank and file of our organization until the local officers appealed for aid, and then many times the local men did not want the national representative to appear before the employers. My contention for national agreements cannot be right unless I am prepared to will the principle on which I act to be a universal law. Well, let us see. Every business house wants to do business with the home office of any firm they do business with; they don't want to do business with a local house if possible. They want to get close to the responsible head; that is the natural inclination, and it is right, not because we like it, but because it is right for right's sake alone, for if a L. U. or D. C. breaks an agreement here and there and we have no power to investigate until called upon by the men who break it, then let us quit making agreements at all, for as soon as every one breaks their promises then no one would make them.

FARMERS AND A. F. OF L.

American Federation Of Labor Organizer Speaks to Farmers— Tells What Co-Operation Between the Union Man on the Farm and Union Man in the City Has Accomplished Down in Oklahoma and Texas.

The first State convention to organize the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America in Kansas was called to order yesterday morning in the Moden Woodmen hall, with a good attendance of delegates from all over the State. And among the invited guests to address the convention was Henry M. Walker, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who is busily engaged in organizing the Kansas State Federation of Labor, with headquarters at Wichita.

Mr. Walker came in on the morning of the first day's session, and his address was made a special order of business for 2 p. m. that afternoon. His subject was: "How the Union Man on the Farm and the Union Man in the City Can Co-operate to Mutual Advantage." His address was listened to with intense interest by the farmers, and when he gave evidence and illustration of where practical co-operation had taken place he was roundly applauded. His time expired before he was through with his address, and the convention by a unanimous vote extended the time. He spoke in part as follows:

"The combinations of capital and employers organize to fix and maintain prices upon the commodities they handle, to perpetuate larger dividends and profits regardless of how it affects the interests of the human family.

"The intelligent and competent wage-workers of our cities organize to fix and maintain an equitable price for the only commodity they have to dispose of—their labor—and to protect their members in times of sickness and distress, to take the little child from the sweat shop, mill and factory and place her in school, and for many other beneficial objects.

"The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America is organizing the farmers of our land so that they can place a price upon their commodity—their farm products—and protect themselves against the stock gamblers and manipulators and dealers in the commodities that the masses of the people are directly interested in.

"And since the organization of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, farmers and city laborers have been studying as they never have studied before, and on lines that were never presented before to them.

"The farmers have learned that the wage-laborers are their principal customers, and without them their products would rot in the field. They have learned also that the better wages the laborers receive the more can they consume of farm products and the better prices can they pay for them. And when a plan of co-operation was proposed by the farmers the city laborers were as prompt to catch the idea as the farmers, and realized that the farmers were their best customers, that without the patronage of the farmers every shop and factory would close or run on very short time and the laborers would be out of employment; also, that when farmers get good prices for their products they are able to buy more of laborers' products and thus stimulate all industries. And here was common ground on which both classes could stand, a ground of mutual interest and personal friendship, and they clasped hands."

As the speaker warmed up to his subject, he claimed that down in Texas this co-operation was better understood and practiced by both classes. He claimed, as an illustration of what co-operation had done, that in many Texas cities the Merchants' Association had been instrumental in having laws passed by city councils compelling a man to pay a license of \$50 or more in order to be allowed to peddle fruit, vegetables and products of the farm. That when the farmer came to town with his produce, etc., he was told that this license covered his case, and that being a fact, the only thing for the poor farmer to do was to drive his wagon up to the store and give away his produce at a price designated by the merchant and at the merchant's weights and measurements, which usually amounted to less than their real value.

He claimed that the laborers of the city had to go to the stores to buy these same products, and purchased them at highly inflated prices—prices fixed by the merchants' combination, and at the merchants' weights and measurements.

"But," said the speaker, "since co-operation has taken place between the union man on the farm and the union man in the city, in many instances these laws have been repealed, city marketing houses have been built by the cities, and regular marketing days established, at which time

the farmers bring in their produce and the city laborers' families go there with their marketing baskets and buy direct from the farmer. And where the market houses have not been established the farmer comes into town with his union button on and drives around to the houses with his bell, and the union man's family purchase direct from the farmer; thus allowing the farmer to do his own weighing and measuring, the farmer receiving from 10 to 15 per cent, higher prices than he would get from the store, the union man's family getting a fresher article, full weights and honest measurements, because there was no loss for 'shrinkage' so commonly practiced by merchants, and the union man's family got these things from 10 to 15 per cent. cheaper than they could buy them from the store, since the middle man had been cut out." This illustration brought forth a tremendous applause from the farmers.

He gave a short account of the objects of the union label, and said the union farmers were fast learning that that little emblem stood for fair conditions, good wages, no child labor, sanitary conditions, no sweat shops and no trust-made article. He claimed that the farmers were fast learning that the trusts are their enemies, and that they were hitting the trusts a blow every time they bought the article with the union label upon it. He made special mention of the fact that recently in Wichita the L. Hays Saddlery Co. received an order from Cleo, Okla., down in the rural districts, for leather goods amounting to \$1,600.50, and that the order specified that the goods must have the union label upon them, and that that was the result of co-operation with the union farmers.

Mr. Walker next recited an incident where he was called to a little West Texas town to organize a Retail Clerks' Union upon a telegraphic request. He said: "When I reached that place I saw the town was too small to have any labor unions in it, and I questioned the advisability of organizing the clerks under those circumstances. But the clerks had already sent their names to the national headquarters, the charter fee, and had secured everything and was all present and ready to be installed. I found only eighteen clerks in the small town eligible to membership, and after organizing them I said to the boys: 'My friends, there seems to be no labor unions here to demand union clerks to wait upon them, and I am anxious to know why you want a union, because I know you did not know of the sick, funeral and other beneficial features of the organization at first.'" One of the clerks answered him in this language: "It is this way. There are no labor unions here, but the farmers in this county are well organized and they have told our merchants that they were union

men, and if our merchants didn't get union clerks to wait upon them they would go to some other town to trade." This was occasion for another great applause.

Mr. Walker claims that the result of the election for the delegates to the constitutional convention of Oklahoma was not due to any party affiliation or political party at all, but purely and simply by the union man upon the farm and the union man in the city. He claimed that both classes had submitted their demands in writing to the candidates of what they wanted in the constitution and that candidates who answered those questions in a satisfactory manner were the only ones that were elected. He predicted that the constitution would be ratified by a large majority of the people, and no party or official dares to refuse statehood to Oklahoma, as that constitution was the finest document ever drafted in the interest of the masses of the people during the history of this republic.

He said: "Beware of the newspaper or the man who is opposing that constitution, because they are servants of a corporation or a political party controlled by a corporation." He claimed that none of the opponents would give any reason for their opposition to the constitution, more than to say they were opposed to the "Bill of Rights" and that they did not attempt to discuss what the bill of rights represented, for the reason they were well aware that not one man in fifty can tell you what is in the average bill of rights, and that their argument was simply a subterfuge to confuse the minds of the people and try to get them to vote against their own interests. He claimed that the following magnificent measures had been placed in the Oklahoma constitution:

The state movement is organized along the recognized trade union lines and under the American Federation of Labor, and the A. F. of L.'s policy of questioning candidates was followed out, and the result has been that the following magnificent measures were placed in the constitution:

1. The initiative and referendum. A demand of the people and making majority rule possible.
2. Compulsory education for our children.
3. Separate school system for white and black.
4. Nomination of all State, county, district and township officers by direct primaries of the people.
5. All State officers elected for four years and not allowed to succeed themselves in office.
6. Imprisonment for debt is prohibited.
7. The Legislature shall provide for a uniform system of text-books for the common schools of the State.
8. Providing for homestead and exemptions to the amount of \$5,000 in value.

9. The contracting of convict labor is positively prohibited. They are to be used on the public roads and not in competition with free labor.

10. Prohibiting employes from signing away their rights to recover damages in case of injury while working for corporations.

11. Alien ownership of lands inside the State of Oklahoma is prohibited; must be citizens of the United States.

12. Submission of the prohibition question to a vote of the people of the whole State.

13. Prohibiting employment of children under the age of 15 years in factories and mines.

14. A fellow-servant law, damages for injuries resulting in death shall never be abrogated, and the amount recoverable shall not be subject to statutory limitations.

15. A two-cent passenger fare for passengers on all railroads if the earning capacity of railroads will permit it.

16. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work in all cases of employment by and on behalf of the State, or any municipality, and in the mines.

17. The military shall be held in strict subordination to the civil authorities. No soldier shall be quartered in any house in time of peace.

18. Providing for an elective State Corporation Commission.

19. Forbidding railway companies from owning any productive agency of a natural commodity.

20. Prohibiting corporations from owning more land than is absolutely necessary in the operation of their business.

21. Prohibiting the issuance of watered

stock; books of corporations made subject to inspection at all times.

22. Appointing a commission to purchase all the mineral lands for the State and for State control of same.

23. Fixing legal rate of interest at six per cent and contract rate at ten per cent.

24. Providing for an agricultural commission.

25. Providing for a conciliation and arbitration commission.

26. Providing for a labor commission.

27. Providing for a charities and correction commission.

28. Providing for oil, gas and mines commission.

29. Providing for a mine inspector who has had eight years' experience as a practical miner in order to hold office.

30. Empowering the Legislature to establish a State printing plant and to provide for the election or appointment of a State printer.

31. Requiring a majority vote of the people to change the constitution, and also providing for the recall upon petition of the people.

The speaker closed his address with an earnest appeal to the farmers to stand by their organization, to investigate what might be done by co-operation and invited the State Union to select fraternal delegates to the Topeka convention to organize the Kansas State Federation of Labor, and said: "You will be met by honest minds and hearts that will be willing to co-operate with you."

Throughout his entire address he was warmly and frequently applauded, and National President Barrett of Georgia responded, thanking him, and the convention gave him a rousing vote of thanks.—Kansas Union Journal.

WAGES IN FRANCE.

FROM the American standpoint, the wages paid both skilled and common laborers in France are very low, while the cost of living is relatively higher in France than in the United States, with the exception of house rent and servants' wages.

In Rheims the champagne houses being very prosperous and bringing \$40,000,000 a year into the community from every country of the world, the wages paid average higher probably than in any other continental district. Those in the champagne export trade pay their clerks capable of carrying on correspondence in two or three languages from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year, when clerks in other lines of business may not receive more than half such wages. The leading champagne concerns are not governed by the market

price of labor as regards any of their employes. While the high wages paid enables the champagne makers to secure the most select of the workmen, who, as a rule, remain with one firm during their lives, it has little effect on wages in other lines of business or in other sections of the country.

Mechanics of all classes in France, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, bricklayers, stonemasons, plasterers, etc., receive from \$1 to \$1.20 a day, and painters 80 cents to \$1 a day. High-grade machinists may receive a little more, and in Paris the wages are somewhat higher than in the provinces, but not much. Common laborers receive from 40 to 50 cents a day. The average price for dressmakers and milliners is 40 cents a day. Servants are paid from one-third to one-fourth as much as

in the United States, and are supplied with inferior living quarters and food. Until the new ten-hour law went into effect a few months ago, the laboring men of France worked twelve hours a day. They began at 6 a. m. and quit at 7 p. m., with one hour at noon. Women are not now allowed to work at night, and child labor under 14 years of age is prohibited.

All mechanics in France are obliged to serve an apprenticeship of from two to three years, during half of which period, at least, they receive no wages and must board themselves. In addition to this, each one must give up two years of his life for military service, for which he receives 1 cent a day and board and clothes. It will be seen, then, that every mechanic in France must expend four or five years of his life without wages before he is prepared to earn from 97 cents to \$1.17 a day.

Notwithstanding the fact that the slaughter-houses of France are conducted under municipal ownership, the price of meat averages higher than in the United States. In Rheims, as in most cities, there is an "octroi" tax on all food products except horse, mule, and donkey meat and vegetables. All articles consumed by the poor people are admitted free. With a population of 109,000 the "octroi" tax of Rheims brings the city a revenue of nearly \$250,000 a year. It is estimated that but 8,000 of the inhabitants of the city purchase articles regularly that are subject to this tax. This means that each of this number of persons pays a city tax of 31.25 annually on the food consumed. There is a tax in Rheims on such articles as American canned meats, as well as the tariff of the National Government. The "octroi" tax on the following named articles is: Live stock, on hoof, 40 to 60 cents per hundred pounds; fresh meat, from \$1 to \$2 per hundred pounds; horses, mules, donkeys and their flesh, free of tax; chickens and feathered game, 5 to 9 cents a pound; turkeys and peacocks, 20 cents each; geese, 8 cents each; ducks, 5 cents each; rabbits, 4 cents each; oysters, 40 cents per 100; oranges, lemons and table grapes, one-half to 2 cents a pound; wood, \$1 to \$1.40 per cord; lumber, 50 to

80 cents per square meter; coal and vegetables, free.

While the price of food products may vary a little in the different cities throughout France, the following prices per pound for Rheims give a fair idea of the average cost: Fillet of beef, 50 to 60 cents; faux fillet, 30 to 35 cents; rump steak, 27 to 35 cents; veal, 20 to 35 cents; and mutton, 20 to 55 cents. Some of the very lowest grades of meat, suitable for making soup for the working people, may be purchased at from 10 to 15 cents, but it is principally bone. Other prices are: Horse meat (fillet de cheval), 12 to 15 cents; horse meat, cheap quality, 6 to 10 cents; flour, of best quality, all wheat, 7 to 8 cents; flour, not all wheat, 4 to 5 cents; butter, 40 to 50 cents; cheese, 30 to 40 cents; cheese, a cheap quality for working people, 8 cents; eggs, 4 cents each, or 48 cents a dozen; wood, \$12 a cord; coal, \$8 to \$9 a ton; and gas, 5 cents per cubic meter.

Those having bank accounts must place a 2-cent stamp on every deposit slip, and when one draws money another 2-cent stamp must be placed on the check. Every window and door in Rheims is taxed 60 cents each per year. The man here earning \$2,000 a year, who lives in style as his neighbor earning five times as much, pays the same tax so far as his establishment is concerned. The assessors measure the amount of taxes to be paid by the income, and this is estimated by the style of the residence, its size, etc. There is an income tax on everything except Government rents or bonds. The idea of the French lawmakers is to throw the burden of the taxes upon the well-to-do people and to relieve the poor in every way possible. Education in the primary schools is free, but in the lycees, or high schools, there is a tuition charge for those who can afford to pay, but even the rich having more than one child are allowed a reduction for each additional child, so that the family with five or six children would pay but a normal rate. Very poor children who are meritorious may be admitted to the lycees free of charge, at the option of the school authorities.—Seamen's Journal.

OUR Eastern friends should be on guard against the false and grossly exaggerated statements appearing in the press concerning the situation in San Francisco. The truth is that that city, despite her troubles of various kinds, is as peaceful and prosperous as any city in the world. It is no exaggeration to say that but for the lurid and lying press reports, no one, not even the residents of the city, would know that any trouble exists. As we have frequently observed during the past year, the chief misfortune of San Francisco lies in

the fact that she has attracted the attention of the world's greatest sensationalists. If malice and mendacity could destroy a city, San Francisco would to-day be beyond hope. But fortunately, thrice fortunately, these weapons of mischief are harmless when directed against the indomitable spirit of good men and women. When San Francisco puts her material affairs to rights she will put her foot on the necks of these journalistic dastards, who will then fawn as humbly as they now sneer loudly.—Seamen's Journal.

THE POWER TO DESTROY.

BY JAMES SYMONDS.

CONSTRUCTION is slow, but destruction is swift.

Science tells us that the earth has been in existence for millions of years, that the center of the earth is one mass of molten fiery liquid, that the outer shell on which we live has cooled in the millions of years so as to permit life, both vegetable and animal.

The slow process of nature has created lands, mines and forests which the hand and brain of man has utilized for the necessities, the conveniences and the luxuries of life.

But while it takes ages of nature to create, its power to destroy is measured in seconds.

A proud city representing the work of nature for thousands of years, and the labors of millions of men can be destroyed by volcanic disturbances in a few minutes, as witness Pompeii, San Francisco, Valparaiso and St. Pierre.

The same powers may instantly send a large and populous island or part of a continent to the bottom of the sea with all of its inhabitants.

There are trees in California that have been growing for a thousand years, their size is majestic, but the forces of nature which have created them so slowly can destroy them in a second.

We are impressed by the many wonderful and beautiful manifestations of the creative powers of nature, but we are awed by its terrible power to destroy.

The power to destroy is not given to nature alone, but is possessed by man. The destructive power of man is greater than his constructive power, in that he can destroy everything he can create, and he can also destroy that which he can not create. Like nature he is slow to create, but quick to destroy.

In warfare two opposing armies may practically annihilate each other and may destroy city and country in so doing, and all in a few hours. Mankind in many years may rebuild the cities and homes, but can not restore the lives and property that were destroyed.

In business a man may in 40 years build up a tremendous success, but he can destroy it in the stock market in ten minutes.

A man lives to the age of 40 years, being the product of 40 years' experience of human life applied to his nature, character and temperament. Being dissatisfied with himself, he kills himself. He could not create himself, but he could destroy himself.

The combined brains, money and muscle of many men after several years' intelligent labor may erect a beautiful

building, but a gibbering idiot can destroy it in a minute with a stick of dynamite. The fool could not create the building, but he could destroy it.

And the power to destroy may be used unconsciously, as when the city of Chicago was burned by a lantern kicked over by Mrs. O'Leary's cow, or when a boy points a gun at a playmate, pulls the trigger and kills him, not knowing it is loaded.

These are illustrations of the accidents of life due to negligence, and imposing on humans, legally or morally, individually and collectively, an obligation to exercise due care in all matters involving the safety rights or property of others.

That human progress has been at all possible is due to the fact that some men have been able to restrain their destructive powers, and not only to give their effort to the work of construction, but also to assist in restraining others who were bent on destruction and nothing else.

It is to accommodate the latter class our prisons are built to hold murderers who destroy life, burglars and thieves, and firebugs, who destroy property, and all other classes of criminals, each of which when analyzed will be found to be a destroyer of something that is prized by the law-abiding portion of the community.

And so it seems that the general public has come to look with disfavor upon those men who freely exercise their power to destroy, and instead of such persons gaining influence and leadership they are incarcerated in penal institutions.

The industrial field as well as the political or business field has its men who choose to exercise the power to destroy.

Numbers of workmen of sincere purpose associate themselves for their mutual benefit in a labor union. They are driven together because the purchasing power of their wages does not provide them with the necessities or comforts of life. They ask their employer for more pay and are refused. They offer to arbitrate, but are again refused. These mere refusals have not altered their view of the justness of their request, and all peaceable efforts to redress their grievances having failed, they cease to work. Other workmen acting upon a mistaken idea of their individual independence may seek employment in place of the strikers. With these the strikers may properly reason in an attempt to show the identity of interest of all workmen and that they should unite as one.

But the professional strike breaker

comes along. He is not actuated by any motive of personal independence or rights. He is in it for the sole purpose of beating the strike, he is a mercenary who works for hire, and when he has defeated this strike he will look for another. He is not seeking employment in any industry in particular; he is seeking employment at strike breaking. He aims to destroy all effort of workmen for human progress. They have a right to aspire to living wages, to education for their children, to protection against old age, and to the comforts of life on life's journey, but he aims to destroy that rightful aspiration entirely.

Some day an enlightened public sentiment will force the enactment of laws that will put the strike breaker behind the bars in company with the other destroyers of life, property or happiness of others.

Not all the destructive foes of unionism are outside the ranks, however. Labor unions are impeded in their work by internal conscious and unconscious foes, who, to a greater or less degree, are exercising their power to destroy.

The unconscious foes are none the less deadly because they are unconscious. They comprise the hot-headed radicals, who, though they may be honest in their purpose, are wrong in their reasoning. They think little but talk much. They want the whole earth, and they want it now, and without any regard to local, or general or special trade or industrial conditions, with supreme disregard of all laws of supply and demand or of laws of the union, they plunge the union into disastrous and sometimes illegal strikes and then condemn the union and its officers if it does not succeed, in this manner sometimes completing the destruction of the union they claimed to support as good union men.

This history of unionism records instances where organization proceeded at a rapid rate and promised speedily to remedy many of labor's wrongs, but all progress was stopped by a sudden epidemic of premature wage disputes, followed by illegal strikes. The entire attention of the executive and organizing staff of the union would then be directed to adjusting the illegal strikes, no attention being paid to the work of organizing meanwhile, and through this diverting the efforts of the executives from constructive work to an attempt to repair the damages caused by destructive work, accompanied with quarrels incident to failure, movements fraught with the welfare of hundreds of thousands of human beings have been wrecked through the unconscious exercise of the power to destroy by the unconscious foes within the ranks.

The redeeming feature of this class is, that their motives being sincere, many of

them learn by experience to avoid the dangers of illogical radical methods and policies.

A few, however, graduate, or, more properly speaking, degenerate from this class to the class of conscious foes within the ranks.

The conscious foes within the ranks comprise those who have personal grudges to settle or ambitions to serve, and are willing to sacrifice the movement to gratify either personal ambition or personal spite.

The strike breaker is an open foe, and all know where to find him. He is a Hessian, while the conscious foe within the ranks is a Benedict Arnold. He is in it for himself only. He aspires to lead, not by meritorious ideas or measures advocated by him, but by condemnation of everything advocated by everybody else. He is destructive and not constructive. He comes with fair professions on his lips and malice in his heart. He proposes to love the union much, but condemns everything connected with it except himself. Being busy destroying the work or reputation of others, he has no time to do any work or establish any reputation for himself, and he soon fades because his dupes soon recognize him as one great in promises and little in performance.

When any one claims prominence let those whose support is asked analyze his qualifications for leadership.

The first test is whether he is destructive or constructive in his work. If the first, he will denounce everything and everybody, basing his whole position on criticism of others.

If he does advocate anything new, it will be found to be unsound, the product of a narrow mind, and sure not to succeed.

Such a nature is not capable of broad intelligence or real ability, and is likely to be coupled with illiteracy or at least merely superficial knowledge.

Such a one will not measure up to the needs of leadership in any movement.

If he is constructive, he will be found offering his ideas instead of himself, and finally winning the support of members because of his loyal and unselfish service to the cause, the members seek him instead of him seeking the members.

Not seeking office himself, he has no occasion to slander others, and he can say a good word for others, for the measures of others, and for the union itself as it is now, without impairing his chances, because his candidacy is based on merit and on the spontaneous desire of his fellows, and is not manufactured by himself and based on reviling others.

On labor unions depends the welfare of

hundreds of thousands of the families of the members. Therefore, not the members alone are interested, but if the union suffers their families and dependents suffer, hence the greater necessity that the analysis should be keen and conclusive.

It is freely admitted that one has a right to aspire to leadership, but such a desire should not be gratified unless the members are satisfied that the aspiration rests upon something else besides the mere desire to hold office.

If they find him broad, intelligent, able, generous, honest, seeking the welfare of the movement and not himself, they can trust him.

If they find him narrow, ignorant, incapable, mean, tricky, a vilifier of others, a self-seeker, and a destroyer, they had best let him alone.

The labor union that allows a person who is desirous of exercising the power to destroy to remain in a position of influence is guilty of the same kind of negligence as the person who left the lantern behind Mrs. O'Leary's cow.

It is the duty of the vigilant to guard against accident.

Happily the only danger from the conscious foe within is that he may temporarily gain the support of well-meaning members, but as we live in an age of ever increasing intelligence the rank and file are getting more and more able to separate the wheat from the chaff, both as to measure and as to individuals.

The labor union of the future will condemn "the conscious foe within" to eternal industrial solitude, and will learn to ostracize those members who show any disposition to exercise the power to destroy.

The labor union of the present needs to remember that construction is slow; it takes years to build a labor union, but that destruction is swift, and the union that took years to build may be destroyed in a few hours by a conscious or unconscious exercise of the power to destroy.—
Boot and Shoe Workers' Journal.

BOSTON'S OLD HOME WEEK.

Magnificent Entertainment Being Prepared For Vistors Expected.

Boston during the week of July 28 to August 3, this year, will have a grand home coming celebration, which seems likely to eclipse anything of the kind ever planned before, says the New York Post. The city, it is expected, will have not less than 100,000 visitors, and \$300,000 are being raised for their welcome and entertainment. Mayor Fitzgerald will have the help of a committee of 1,000 picked men from every walk of life. An executive committee of seventy-five has been appointed, including some of the best executive talent and business ability in Boston. The suburban improvement societies, the patriotic societies, all the "sons" and "daughters" of the Revolution are co-operating with the different committees.

The show will start on Sunday, July 28, with "founders' day." Monday will be "patriots' day," Tuesday "Greater Boston day," Wednesday "New England day," Thursday "Massachusetts day," Friday "women's day" and Saturday "military day." Every day will have its big feature and its numerous smaller attractions. Every evening will have its entertainments, its receptions, its public meetings, its reunions.

The entire militia of the state in new uniforms will be mobilized on military day, and a squadron of United States battleships, cruisers, gunboats and torpedo destroyers will maneuver in the bay and harbor. There will be a dozen family reunions in progress. There will be monster parades, civic, fraternal and military. There will be illuminations, electric parades, river carnivals, balloon ascensions and a grand firemen's muster. There will be aquatic sports, yacht races, fishermen's race for a cup given by Sir Thomas Lipton, bicycle races, automobile races, track athletic contests and baseball games. There will be historic pilgrimages, literary exercises, sermons, banquets, free concerts all the while, free exhibitions and entertainments, free industrial exhibitions and free shows for the children. All of Boston's historic landmarks will be marked, ticketed, labeled and explained. All state and municipal historic show places, such as Bunker Hill monument, art galleries, museums, Faneuil hall, the Old South Meeting House, King's chapel and the like will be free to the visitor.

JAP EXCLUSION A FARCE.

The unusual degree of attention bestowed upon General Kuroki and his party during their stay in this capital (Washington) has aroused much talk among diplomats and has led more than one European observer to ask, "Are the Americans trying to mollicoddle the Japanese?" From the President down to the toughest bluejacket at Hampton Roads the word had gone out that the Japanese should be given the best there is in the shop. They were wined and dined and received here and there with such prodigality of gold lace and excess of kowtowing that some of the guests from other nations were a little miffed. Not even Luigi di Savoy, that young limb of royalty, has been treated with such warmth of welcome as has been demonstrated toward the victor of the Yalu.

All this has turned the talk toward the relations of the United States and Japan. It is evident, in the first place, that the President is determined to make good, by actual visible demonstration, the fervent encomium of Japan breathed forth in his annual message last December. The President has gone out of his way to impress upon General Kuroki and Vice-Admiral Ijūin the "assurances of his distinguished consideration." Secretary Taft has done likewise. So has General Bell, chief of staff. So has Secretary Metcalf, who took Kuroki and the Duke of Savoy to Mount Vernon on the Mayflower with a brilliant company. Secretary Root has had nothing official to do with the Oriental visitor, but he has joined in the social amenities with such marked evidence of regard for the Japanese that they cannot fail to be flattered. In all these functions Ambassador Aoki has, of course, been a prominent figure, and it goes without saying that he has reported to Tokio all the exceptional courtesies received at the hands of the American Government.

But why the unsual display of affection for the Japanese? They are not angry over the incidents culminating in the exclusion of their coolies who came indirectly to the United States. Surely they cannot be angry over that, for Secretary Root has said there never was the slightest ripple on the calm waters of diplomacy. There was never a sign or even a hint of war on either side. The Japanese were not only willing that the coolies should be shut out, but they hailed the arrangement as a halcyon consummation of their ardent hopes—according to diplomacy. They did not regard the arrangement as placing Japanese laborers on a par with Chinese coolies; far from it. They accepted it as a beneficent scheme whereby their people would be politely about-faced and kicked back to Japan, where they would be started anew for Korea and Formosa, where they belong.

That is the artless, prattling definition of the late interchange on the coolie question. The conclusion to be drawn from the recent festivities, therefore, is that the President and his Cabinet are so immensely pleased with the attitude of Japan in agreeing that her coolies shall be excluded that they are showering their attentions upon the astonished Kuroki, who knows as much about Japanese exclusion as the average American knows about Kuroki. And Kuroki, blushing and stammering in the thick of overpowering overtures, wonders what he has done to become so suddenly the victim of a typical American brainstorm of hero worship. He has indicated, as plainly as a naturally reticent and refined man can, that he would prefer to have the demonstrations in his honor a little—just a little—well, even the iron hero of the Yalu may have a tired feeling in the face of the fatiguing character of the incessant ingratiations.

Not that any officer of the United States Government has not performed his part with scrupulous, even intuitive nicety—no, no! The aptitude of American officials in all matters of official and social intercourse is world-renowned. The honors to General Kuroki were delicately balanced; just right, not too thick and not too thin. Nothing but a spirit of baseness and envy could find fault with these enthusiastic, not to say frenzied, efforts to cement the historic friendship between the United States and Japan. Everything that good will could suggest, this side of adulation, was performed. If the Japanese from this time onward are not convinced that they are the superiors of the Americans in all essentials, including good taste, it will be because they are proof against an amazing assault as flattery.

Meanwhile the activity of the Japanese in capturing the Orient from the United States and all other good friends is untiring. When James J. Hill was asked the other day about Oriental commerce he replied testily: "We haven't any." Of course, when a man loses the biggest ship in the world it is enough to give him a small grouch, but Hill was about right, when the dribble of American trade is compared with Oriental commerce in bulk. The question that arises is, Are we likely to get any more than we have now?

The Britishers tell a sorry tale of their competition with their little brown allies. Let Butterfield & Swires talk, if they will, of their big steamship business. Butterfield & Swires, Douglas, Lapraik & Co. and other British firms used to have prosperous lines operating between Amoy and Formosa, handling all the tea crop, running down along the South China coast and centering at Hongkong. Now Douglas,

Lapralck & Co. run only three steamers between Hongkong and Fuchan, and have yielded Amoy-Formosa trade to the Japanese. Butterfield & Swires have tied up most of their vessels at Hongkong and Shanghai. They run irregularly to Amoy, but the backbone of the trade has been broken. Even the pre-eminence of Amoy has departed, as the Japanese have developed Kelung harbor, on Formosa, so that trans-Pacific vessels may load tea direct.

The British steamers in the Orient are run very cheaply, in comparison with American vessels. They have Chinese and Lascar crews and are not required to feed them as bountifully as American sailors are fed. The British line have been established for years, with all the conservatism that attaches to deeply cut grooves of trade. Yet the subsidized Japanese steamers, still more economically operated, have run them out of business and will run them out of the Orient entirely if the present rate of progress is maintained for five or six years more.

On land the Japanese are equally active. They are transforming Chinese into Japanese citizens as rapidly as they can at all of the Chinese treaty ports. The Chinese seem to like the process. The Japanese consuls in the treaty ports are empowered to confer citizenship upon suitable Chinese subjects, and large numbers transfer their allegiance. Meanwhile, the Japanese themselves are going to China and opening up business. At last accounts, according to the official Chinese customs report, there were 729 Japanese commercial firms and 16,910 Japanese citizens in the Chinese treaty ports, against 105 American firms and 3,380 American citizens. The American firms and residents are decreasing in number, while the Japanese are rapidly increasing.

The development of trade between South America and Japan is attracting the attention of American consuls. One of them reported the other day from South America that large numbers of Japanese immigrants had arrived in Peru and that other shiploads were on the way to Chile. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha's line between Hongkong and Chile via Japanese ports is said to be working up a good business. The steamers Kusuhu Maru and Kasado Maru perform a regular monthly service.

The accumulating proof that the Japanese Exclusion amendment and regulations do not exclude coolies coming indirectly from Japan is said to be giving Secretary Straus much anxiety. It was apparent from the first, to anyone who has ever studied the Chinese Exclusion system and its workings, that the Japanese Exclusion

amendment would not be a success unless backed up by legislation. The Chinese are shrewd, but the Japanese are even shrewder in such matters. The Chinese are poorer than the Japanese, and the organized assistance at home is not so powerful as in Japan. There is not so much inducement to a Chinaman to get into the United States. The Japanese has a wider range of labor open to him, and he is infinitely more adaptable. Therefore the efficacy of the Exclusion amendment is tested far more strongly than the Chinese Exclusion law. It required many years to perfect the Chinese Exclusion net so that it would catch the right fish and let the others pass. Yet it was fondly hoped that ten lines in an appropriation bill would shut out the more active Japanese.

Officials of the Bureau of Immigration laugh at the Japanese Exclusion arrangements. The Japanese are not excluded, and among the officials there is no pretense that the law is being enforced efficiently. "How can we keep the Japanese out when they have 2,600 miles of border in which to select the place of entry?" asked one of the responsible officials. "The Exclusion amendment was bad enough, but the regulations pretending to put it into effect are a joke. Suppose a Japanese gets into this country, as he can very easily, merely by crossing the Mexican border. Can he be deported? Yes, if it can be proved that he left Japan on a passport to some country other than the United States, that he is a laborer, and that his presence is a detriment to labor conditions here. Do you suppose any Japanese crossing the line will afterward show his passport? Oh, no; he loses it every time; and brings friends to prove that he entered the United States through San Francisco long ago.

"We have deported a few Japanese since the Exclusion amendment went into effect. Of course, some of them were bound to be caught. But we have reason to believe that a thousand Japanese have entered the United States to every one that has been caught since the regulations were issued. If the people of California imagine that they have obtained Japanese Exclusion in exchange for their concession in the school controversy they have another guess coming. The whole system of Japanese Exclusion is a farce and a humbug, as will easily be seen as time goes on. It will remain a humbug until Congress enacts a law providing the machinery for its rigid enforcement and defines exactly just what kind of Japanese shall be excluded or admitted."—Ira E. Bennett, in San Francisco Call.

THE GIRL IN BUSINESS.

THERE are so many parents who make a point of telling their friends that their daughters are being educated for a business career, who honestly believe they are doing something worth while. If they could but realize the great proportion of failures as compared with the successes, they would hesitate before condemning the girl to the usual business office, for the long hours of labor, exactions demanded by the employer and the slight hope of ever making a fair salary are so much in evidence in the office employment of girls and women that it takes few years for the average female employe to become discouraged.

There are any number of states where service is regulated by law, so far as the employes at the trade are concerned, but the auditing and other business offices are away from sight, and no inspector ever looks behind the scenes to learn whether the laws governing the employment of women and children are violated. The trades having some organization behind them have dared to tell their story of wrong, but the office employes, without such protection, have borne the burden of long hours and low wages without much hope of remedy or redress.

This tends to put the girl in a genteel way of making a living, and the results have been told by Anna Steese Richardson, thus:

"Bookkeeper and stenographer, experienced, real estate office; must be competent; salary, \$7.00; write experience."

"Real estate, 100 West Blank street."

The man who penned that advertisement, clipped from the "want ad" columns of a daily paper, was not a humorist.

He really expected to have some girl, dozens of girls, present themselves at his office on Monday morning, ready and able to fill all those requirements at \$7 per week.

If he had advertised for a man who could fill all those same requirements, however, he would have concluded thus: "Write experience and salary expected."

This sort of man thinks a male employe is worth what he asks, a woman what she can get.

What does he expect for \$7 a week?

The services of a young woman who will make a good appearance and be a credit to his offices, who will be sufficiently intelligent to address and command the respect of callers in his absence, take accurately any message they may leave; take down his disjointed dictation and transcribe it in fluent, readable, consecutive sentences. To do his bookkeeping, and, in fact, be her em-

ployer while the latter is chasing down bargains in real estate or leading unsuspecting customers into the mirage of buying country homes they can never occupy.

He is precisely the sort of a man who things he ought to earn about \$70 a week for sitting with his heels on a desk and telling everybody who works for him what a lot of chumps they are.

The man who really works appreciates good work in others, and is willing to pay for it.

Provided the girl selected can fill the bill, what preparation did she have?

Six months at least in a good business school, studying shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping at a cost of \$60 for her course. During that time her parents spent for her in board, car fare and clothing not less than \$5 per week, or \$150. Well, \$7 a week on an investment of less than \$200 is not bad, you say.

Ah, but behind that lie years of school work, during which the parents sacrificed to keep the girl properly fed, housed, clothed and strengthened for her studies.

And now, after these years of sacrifice, the mother gives the daughter, who might lighten the household burdens, over to a penurious employer for \$7 a week!

It ought to be a lesson to a lot of girls who think all their troubles will be solved when they go into business and earn their own money.

It ought to open the eyes of mothers who imagine that when Jennie or Helen or Sally finishes her studies she will earn so much money that a girl can be installed in the kitchen, some of the new furniture she has so longed for can be bought for the parlor or dining room—and everything will be lovely.

Mothers have such vague ideas of business success.

But, by and by, eyes of both daughter and mother are opened. The girl finds that there are so many other girls in business that salaries are far lower than if competition were lighter.

She has to compete with the girl who works for pin money and the girl, springing from a foreign household, who knows how to live on next to nothing.

She learns that many employers would prefer having work done indifferently and cheaply, to paying good wages for first-class work. She sees that only the exceptional woman, the one who has the gift not only of securing large results quickly, but of pushing herself and her own interests, succeeds, while the great mass of girls remain in the class of mediocrity as to work and salaries.

The mother finds that most of the salary that was to accomplish Aladdin-like wonders in their shabby home goes for

shoes and rainy-day clothes, for pretty shirtwaists and tailored skirts, that the office girl may be a credit to her employer.

She learns that the girl gradually loses interest in the home. She sees little of it. She is tired when she comes home at night, and sleeps most of Sunday, so she does not notice that the parlor chairs need re-covering. She does not complain of anything, eats what is set before her indifferently. She is as colorless as the round of work she does each day.

The mother feels actually guilty about taking a cent of the hard-earned money, so she lays it away, dollar by dollar, to send the girl on a summer vacation. Perhaps there will be enough for both to go, and then for two weeks they are young again, mother and daughter, and really become quite well acquainted. A year or so of this, and the girl begins to speak of matrimony as a release from the dreary office routine. Thus the disappointed mother looks back to the day when she planned brilliant business success for her girl, when she prayed that her daughter might escape the drudgery of household duties.

She has awakened to realize that all mediocre work is drudgery, a dreary round, a dun-colored existence, and the mere fact that a girl is given a course in a business college will not insure future happiness. Walk the length of any department store, or visit insurance offices where girls by the thousands are employed. Study their faces and see how much happiness you can read therein. You will know when you leave store or office building why that real estate man dared to advertise for an experienced stenographer and bookkeeper at \$7 a week.

Young girls who have not the least idea of what they will find in the business world—save salary; mothers who know nothing of business duties and the qualifications which their daughters should possess are crowding the wage-earning field with mediocre workers who never get out of the \$7-a-week class. Only the exceptional woman finds happiness as well as success in the business world. Some succeed, but at the cost of health and some happiness. Others find happiness in the work, because they use it as a means to an end, bringing happiness or comfort to others.

But the average woman is not strong enough to achieve the supreme success which satisfies, not unselfish enough to work day after day for the comfort of some loved one. The men and women who write clever stories about successful girls, living in studios and posing as experts, with a chafing dish, do a lot of harm and plant some mischievous seeds in the minds of girls who know nothing of city or business life.

Somehow these writers forget to tell about the days when the studio was a garret, or, worse still, an unheated, ragged hall bedroom, and when the chafing dish was a tincup held over a gas jet, in fear and trembling, lest a capitious landlady might find you out. When they write about the clever, clear-brained woman who is indispensable to financier or philanthropist, and draws a salary in the thousands, or of the buyer who goes to Europe twice a year for her firm, they forget to picture the dreary life of the filing clerk who works in the office next to the successful private secretary, or the stock girl, whose skirt seldom brushes that of the buyer.

There are few private secretaries and buyers. There are thousands of filing clerks and stock girls—all getting less than \$7 per week. It is all very easy to say that any girl can lift herself out of the \$7-a-week class, but I do not agree with you. I have seen it tried by girls in whom the spirit was willing, but the flesh and the mentality weak. And the estate of those girls, after they had tried and failed, was worse than it was when they went stolidly about their dreary routine of duty.

On the other hand, I have seen girls who scored complete failure in business blossom like flowers in domestic life and develop into excellent wives and mothers. The great trouble with American women is that they always go to extremes. Just now the pendulum has swung far off toward a business life, a money-making career, and not until women realize that there are thousands of \$7-a-week workers to one \$70-a-week wage-earner will the craze subside.

The inexperienced mother imagines that she is doing her daughter the greatest possible kindness when she permits her to go into business. It is not until the daughter has drained the cup of business failure and retired contentedly to a domestic life that a second or perhaps a third generation of girls will be properly warned against the disappointments that lie ahead of the \$7-a-week worker.

In considering the wages of the girl no allowance is made for long years of preparation that were necessary to fit her for the position. Her apprenticeship counts for nothing where wages are concerned. She must take what is given her or make room for another who will. The outlook for the girl is no better in business than it is at anything else, in some instances not so good, for there are a number of employments where organization does some good for the female employee, but there is little offered in business except in rare instances. But in holding out inducements for the girl to take up a business career only the marked successes are told; the failures are not worth telling, and, besides, they are so many.

The question will doubtless be asked, "What shall the girls do to help themselves?" We answer candidly that as long as so many millions of them are prepared to rush into employment, compete with men for work and contribute

their part toward keeping down the wages of men, that we cannot answer the question. Some occupations are better than others, but none of them is what it is cracked up to be.—*Railroad Trainmen's Journal.*

TO HELP THE TRUST.

Bureaucrat in Washington Issues an Order Suppressing Information.

THE present administration at Washington is supposed to be earnestly opposed to the predatory methods of the tobacco trust, and yet it would seem that whenever any of the bureaucrats in the various departments of the government can do anything to promote the schemes of the tobacco trust they exert themselves in every way possible to help, aid and assist Duke and his disciples.

It is probably still fresh in the memory of most people in the trade how for two or three years certain bureaucrats in the navy department sought in every way to make it possible for the tobacco trust to wrest from the independent manufacturers the contract for supplying tobacco for the use of Uncle Sam's sailors. In the desperate attempt which was made to turn over to the tobacco trust this contract, calling for tobacco to the value of some \$200,000 a year, the laws and regulations which had governed the reception of bids for more than a generation were ruthlessly swept aside and an entirely new set framed, under which it was believed the trust would be able to easily circumvent the independent manufacturers. But, even with all this assistance, the tobacco trust was able to get the contract for only a single year.

And now comes a still more glaring instance of an attempt on the part of an employe in the treasury department to help the tobacco trust by arrogantly withholding information from the public without rhyme or reason, other than that the acting commissioner of internal revenue—who is merely filling in an interregnum until a successor is appointed to John W. Yerkes, recently resigned—seems hysterically eager to do the bidding of James B. Duke or some of his subordinates.

It has been the custom for more than a generation for the collectors in the different internal revenue districts throughout the United States to furnish a number of trade publications each month the total of the collections in their districts on the different classes of tobacco products during the preceding month. These figures have been written by the collectors or their assistants upon special printed forms furnished by the several pub-

lishers and upon which the publishers paid the postage. The government has been put to no expense, and its employes have not been seriously inconvenienced.

This custom has been specifically indorsed by succeeding secretaries of the treasury and succeeding commissioners of internal revenue through the different administrations for more than two decades. The compilation and tabulation by the different tobacco trade journals of the figures thus furnished has been of almost inestimable value to the trade, and more than one prominent house has made special postings of these figures, or certain portions of them, for their own use.

The leading manufacturers have come to look upon the information contained in the tabulations of these figures as simply indispensable in the conduct of their business. It has been promptly furnished them each month by the various trade journals, but if the little bureaucrat in the treasury department is allowed to have his way, it will hereafter be furnished in the form of a government report, issued only once a year, and will then make its appearance just ten months late.

The tobacco trust itself has for years availed itself of the reports of the collectors, having within the past three years thoroughly reorganized its statistical department for tabulating and recording this information. In this connection it would be interesting to know if the tobacco trust is still to receive this information through some underground channel, while it is to be denied the independent manufacturer and the general public.

The reason the tobacco trust wants these reports suppressed is not difficult to discover. In one or two districts the only tobacco factories operated are controlled by the trust. The output of these factories has been steadily decreasing of late, and the schemers at trust headquarters fear that information of that character is likely to give their independent competitors too much courage and make it more difficult for tobacco trust emissaries to bluff and bulldoze them.—*Tobacco.*

WILL THIS DREAM COME TRUE?

Less Work For Americans.

The national government has done a good thing in ordering Saturday half holidays for its employes during June, July and August. On the Saturdays affected four hours shall constitute a day's work, but a full day's pay will be allowed.

Though this order, which is due to President Roosevelt, is in striking contrast to the tendency of the times, as exhibited in private business, it is wise. The American people work too hard and too long; there is no doubt of that. Alone among the nations of the earth, we devote all our energies to labor. We labor even on our too infrequent holidays, as people know who reflect on the fact that they day after they are always fagged out.

Our pace is too hot for health, comfort or happiness. As a nation, we are young and have not yet learned what older nations long ago learned—that rest and recreation are necessary if life is to be worth while at all.

The United States has risen to wealth in an extraordinarily short time, but we

might as well have taken another hundred years to arrive at our present position and had more fun out of existence as we went along. We boast that we have passed England in our material success, but what does England care? The British people enjoy themselves every day. They do not work anything like as hard as we do. They have innumerable holidays, which they do not abuse as we abuse ours. When they die they have the satisfaction of knowing that they got something of pleasure out of life.

Other nations take a similar view. In France and Germany people devote more time to recreation than we do. They may not grow so rich, but they are much happier than Americans. The French business man, for instance, requires at least two hours for lunch, and he takes them, regardless of the exigencies of the universe. Whereas the American thinks himself cheated if his lunch takes twenty minutes. When death comes, which of them has lived the longer, which has made the best use of life?—Chicago Journal.

WHATEVER YOU DO, DON'T PUT ON A POOR FACE.

HORACE TRAUBEL IN PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

WHATEVER you do, don't put on a poor face. Put on a rich face. Don't look as if it was the end of the world. Look as if it was the beginning of the world. Don't let yourself look like bankruptcy. Look like success. The rebel with a poor face is a pretender. He doesn't help people to rebel. He persuades them to be satisfied. No matter what his words may be, if his face contradicts his words he is on the other side. I find rebels whose words are words of advance and whose manner is the manner of reaction. If you bring glad tidings you ought to show it in your ways. You ought to show by your face that you see ahead and that what you see makes you glad. If you see justice you should show the face of justice. If you see a world of joy your face should foretell its exaltation. Yes, we have a great cause. Is the great cause in your face? Are people who meet you affected by its presence? Do you inspire them or do you depress them? Do you see so much of shadow that you lose all sense of light? The world of your dream must become the world of your life. The world that you foresee for others they must foresee in you. You must not go along as if you were carry-

ing an impossible burden. You must go along as if your task were easy. You must be so confident that others become touched to flame in the fire of your belief. A big idea is worth a big faith. If what you contemplate in the future is so gracious, what you exhibit in the present should be ennobled and convincing. Your very walk, the way you hold yourself up, should not need to speak words. There are songs without words. You may be persuasion without words. People should say of you: "That man must have good news; there's good news in his eyes." The best capital is a rich face. Don't fill your face with poorhouses and funerals. Fill your face with plenty and with birthdays. I sometimes hear rebel oratory that seems like a dead march. You don't want to forget the shadows. But you must dissipate the shadows in the light. A prophet must look as if he believed his own words. Heine said that Rubens' angels look as if they had a hundred pounds of Dutch cheese tied to their legs. Take care that you don't overload your angels with the discouragements of the flesh. I can tell that some men are going in the right direction because they have the right kind of a face. They may not put their visions

into epigrams. They may do better. They may put their visions into the daily drill of life. You want to be cheerful about the great idea. You want to laugh and be light-hearted. You don't want to drag your feet after you like a culprit. You want to trip gaily about the earth like a freeman. Though the facts of today build you a prison the facts of tomorrow will break down the walls of your oppressors. I want to see salvation in your face. Some faces always seem to say to all those in duress: Let me go your bail. Some faces seem to say to all the discouraged people of the world: Let me be to you a new day of hope. They don't look down. They look up. They are so buoyant I can float to paradise on their wings. I see dream faces about me. The faces of men and women who foretell the idea. The faces of men and women who do not spend much time bemoaning their lot, but who spend more of their time anticipating the glories of emancipation. The faces of men and women who suffer but who are glad. The faces of men and women who know death very well, but who know life better. The faces of revelation. The faces which at midnight anticipate the dawn. The faces which do not push men back. The faces which take men on. The faces of pioneers. No man can skip disaster. But every man may pass beyond disaster. The shadow is useful to pass through. It is useless to stay in. I don't think much of a face in which there is no shadow. A face without shadow is a face without light. But I don't like a face all shadow. The face belongs to the sun. Belongs to the day. Our great cause belongs to the sun. Belongs to the day. Let the other people be sorrowful. Let the despairers and the bourbons be sorrowful. Anybody who believes there's no help for the world deserves to be sor-

rowful. But we know better. We know there's every help for the world. We deserve to be glad. Let the other people expect their ship to go down. We don't need to worry. We know our ship won't go down. We will daringly sail all tempestuous seas. We will arrive. We are chartered for a safe voyage. We are compassed for triumph. The sea might go down, but justice will not go down. Do you not see everywhere the confirming signs? (Do you not feel them pouring into your blood hot with faith and resolution? They prepare the way of the Lord. They pick up those who have fallen. They revive those who are discouraged. They add power to power in the body and spirit of the strong. They take weakness from weakness in the body and spirit of the feeble. Dear brother, I do not wonder when I see the new love in your face. I would wonder if you could keep it out of your face. I do not wonder when I see your brave eyes. I would wonder if your eyes were not brave. What you see is enough to make you brave. I do not wonder when the prophet announces the bright new world with a bright new face. I do wonder when he puts one world in his words and another in his face. When he talks like the god and looks like the devil. I call on the new men and women for the new face. I call on the teller of brave tales for a brave face. I don't want to have a man's acts to tell a man's words that they lie. I don't want the man in pieces. One piece refutes another piece. I want the man whole. I want the whole of him for the great cause. The whole of him for the ideal. The whole of him for joy. The whole of him for daylight. So I say to any man who comes professing the better day: Whatever you do, don't put on a poor face.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The time is drawing near when we will all have a chance to offer amendments to our constitution through our respective L. U.'s without having to resort to section 1 of article 34.

Our present constitution can stand to be amended in many places, therefore we

should all get busy and send our aid to fill up any and all loop holes we discover therein.

Send your amendments through your local union to the Executive Board, Pierik Building, Springfield, Ill.

G. P. McNULTY.

THIS SHOULD PLEASE ALL.

We are pleased to announce that we have entered into an agreement with the General Electric Company covering all our members employed in the workers of company situated at Schenectady, New York.

This agreement is also guaranteed by the Brotherhood and duly signed and

sealed. A committee from the District Council of Schenectady and the Grand President represented our interests at the conferences which brought about the agreement which is not to be published by mutual understanding. G. P.

CLOSE AFFILIATION WILL SECURE THE CLOSED SHOP.

To the thinking union men of the city, whether connected with the building trades or not, it is a mystery why the different unions directly concerned with that industry do not have a closer affiliation.

We believe in the principles of unionism. We realize what the unions have done for us, and yet we do not realize what a union of unions might accomplish.

As good union men, we believe in the closed shop, but is it not a fact that in practice we encourage the open shop? As a bricklayer, we may say that none but union bricklayers are employed on the job, but are you not working with non-union men in other branches of the trade. Are the carpenters, painters, electricians, plumbers and tinnerns all union men?

There is a way to secure the closed shop, and it is up to these unions to secure it. While as a representative of a single union, the contractor may laugh at you; yet, when you go to him and tell

him that you are the representative of all the building trades unions he is going to wake up.

Go about this question in the right manner and with the right spirit, and your success will be far beyond your expectations.

Get the endorsement and instructions of your various national organizations, and with these endorsements at your back form a central body that cannot be affected by local differences.

Having done this, you will find your troubles lessened; you will find that you command more respect from your employers; you will find that it is possible to work on a building on which no man not a member of a union is employed. Is not that result worth the effort?

Its accomplishment means more for you than anything else. It is bound to come, and the sooner the BETTER.—San Antonio Dispatch.

A CONSUMPTION CATECHISM FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A CONSUMPTION Catechism for School Children is the subject of a pamphlet being printed by the Department of Health of the city of New York for distribution in the schools of the city. Through the help which has been promised by the Department of Education it is expected to get this catechism into the hands of every one of the 600,000 and more children attending the public schools. Another large group of children will be secured it is expected from parochial and private schools. As these cards will bear the imprint: "Take this card home and show it to your family and friends" and as it is planned to have the teachers give this same advice to their pupils, this will prove the most widespread and thorough distribution yet attempted in this country of printed instructions on the subject of consumption.

In a series of 32 questions and answers the catechism briefly and simply tells what consumption is, how it is conveyed from person to person, "how you can keep from getting it," "how you can keep others from giving it to you" and how it is cured. Added to the catechism is a list of the associated special tuberculosis dispensaries and a map of the city showing the district allotted to each one of these.

Although the pamphlet is primarily designed for school children it contains much material which will be of help to

their parents and older brothers. Such an answer as that given to the question "What are the first signs of the disease?" will warn an unsuspecting person that an examination by a competent physician should not be put off. "Loss of strength, cough, fever in the afternoon and loss of weight, sometimes bleeding or hemorrhage of the lungs and the coughing up of sputum or phlegm" are the first signs that the unwary are now told to look for. After describing how one person infects another through the germs which are contained in the spit of the consumptive or in the invisible droplets sprayed out when consumptives cough or sneeze, it is stated that those who are sickly or run down from disease, overwork or intemperance and whose systems cannot fight the bacilli are those most likely to get consumption, just as the ordinary cold or cough if neglected is the most common sickness that develops into consumption. Thorough cleaning and disinfection of houses or rooms newly moved into are urged as one essential safeguard against the consumption germs which a careless consumptive may have left in rooms occupied by him.

"Even if the tubercule bacilli get into the lungs of a healthy person they are usually killed there" it is stated, and so the lesson is plain that the first great rule to keep from getting consumption is sim-

ply "keep as well as possible." To do this four things are recommended, fresh air, proper food, cleanliness and temperance in all things. If a cough lasts more than two weeks an examination of the lungs by a competent doctor or at a special tuberculosis dispensary is advised. A minimum program for cleanliness is set forth in two warm baths a week and in cleaning house with damp brooms and cloths while for air it is stated that every study and living room should be aired several times a day and one window in the bed room kept full half open all night.

The catechism in answer to the question

"Is it dangerous to live or work with a consumptive?" answers "no, not if he is careful and clean; careful to destroy all the sputum he coughs up and never to spit on the floor or streets." It is said that consumption can be cured if treatment is begun early by good food, fresh air and rest and such medicines as the doctor may prescribe. If a consumptive cannot go to a country sanatorium he is advised to go to a doctor or a dispensary, to keep out in the fresh air and sunlight as much as possible, to keep his windows open day and night and not to waste time or money on patent medicines or advertised cures.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW VALID.

IT did not take the United States supreme court long to reach a decision in the combined cases which involved the constitutionality of the national eight-hour law. The conclusion was on the appeal of contractors who had been making improvements in Boston harbor and had been fined in the lower courts for working their men more than eight hours a day. The defendants were all prosecuted criminally and were all found guilty and fined by the trial court. The suits were instituted especially for the purpose of testing the applicability of the law to laborers and mechanics employed on dredges in river and harbor improvements, but other points also were necessarily involved. The court held the law to be constitutional, but decided it does not apply to laborers and mechanics on dredges, and that men so employed can not be held to be employed upon public works. There were seven of the cases, and all came to the supreme court on writs of error from the United States court for the district of Massachusetts.

The majority of the court held the opinion that men employed on dredges in river and harbor improvements are not laborers or mechanics; that, in effect, such men are seamen, to whom the law is not applicable. It was the decision that all other employment is incidental to the work of the men on the dredges and to their services as seamen, and that therefore they must be classed as seamen.

Three of the justices held a diametrically opposite view, declaring that the duties of the men in handling the dredges are incidental to their work as laborers. Their principal duty was that of digging and removing dirt, and the fact that they are employed on a vessel does not alter the case.

It will be seen that the verdict of the court leaves an interesting problem "in the air," so to speak, and this leads the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald to inquire "When is a laborer not a laborer?" and then he continues:

"The supreme court today, in a decision handed down by Justice Holmes, solved this problem to its own satisfaction and the satisfaction of seven contractors who have under way or in prospect some millions of dollars' worth of government improvements, but much to the chagrin of the labor unionists, who have been fighting for strict interpretation of the eight-hour-day law.

The answer to the problem is, "A laborer is not a laborer when he is a seaman." It is further elucidated by the ruling that all he has to do to become a seaman is to be employed on a dredge, a scow or anything else that floats. He may be employed in digging dirt or repairing machinery, or anything else, but if he is working on a floating dredge he is a seaman. If he steps ashore and digs a little dirt he becomes a laborer once more and can not be forced to work more than eight hours a day. But if he is employed on a dredge three yards from shore, or three inches, for that matter, he can be made to work just as long as the contractors please—provided he doesn't go on strike."

The most that can be said for the decision is that it settles the fundamental question of the constitutionality of the federal eight-hour law. For that much we should be grateful to the "bewigged and begowned" tribunal of justice.—Typographical Journal.

SPEND THE MONEY.

Although in the riot in San Francisco a few days ago only two or three persons were killed, the affray got much more attention from the newspapers and the public than the wreck of the Shriners' train at Honda, in which thirty-nine persons were killed, says the San Francisco Bulletin.

We have become so accustomed to train wrecks that the horrors of being pinned under burning cars and scalded to death by escaping steam no longer excite the imagination. Train wrecks are a recognized and established cause of death, like pneumonia, consumption and cancer. The fact that thirty-nine persons were killed because a railway company maintained a defective switch does not arouse indignation. One does not hear public-spirited merchants clamoring on the street corners for some one to make an example of the murderous railway officials whose negligence or whose penury caused the accident. We take defective switches, broken rails and all the other causes of railway wrecks as if they were inevitable

and not attributable to human agency.

In one year the record of killed and wounded on American railways exceeds that of many a famous battle. If twenty thousand men and women were killed and wounded in a fight in the Philippines or on a great railway strike, how deeply public opinion in the nation would be stirred! But only the statisticians and a few newspaper writers give a thought to the dead and wounded of the railway companies.

If the railroad directorates of the country, instead of watering stock and paying themselves dividends out of funds that belong properly to the account of capital, should spend more money in betterments, and especially in double-tracking, in safety devices, and in improving the conditions of employment for trainmen and dispatchers, accidents would be fewer; but that would be to manage the roads for the benefit of the public, which is, perhaps, as yet, a little too much to expect.—Trade Union News, Philadelphia.

LITERARY NOTE.

In an article remarkable for its force, its concreteness, and its present vital interest, Mr. Hayes Robbins Sac of the New England Civic Federation in the June Atlantic sounds a note of practical sense and human interest rarely heard in the confusion of talk about his subject—the labor problem. However mechanical and enormous a business may be, he says it always involves a personal relation between men. If the laborer does not come in contact with his employer directly, he comes in contact with a foreman. In

either case there is, or should be, human intercourse. Furthermore, the privilege of stating complaints to the "boss" must be granted the workingman, else strikes are inevitable and natural. "This right of conference is the safety valve whereby the labor steam inside the capitalist boiler finds the necessary vent without blowing up the boiler." When workingman are received as men, not only the peace of the industrial world, but the happiness of the daily life of each individual will be secured.

REVENUES OF UNITED KINGDOM.

The revenues of the United Kingdom for the financial year ending on March 30, 1907, amounted to \$753,477,186, which was derived from the following sources: Customs, \$160,099,800; exercise, \$147,501,000; estates, \$69,984,000; stamps, \$38,637,000; land tax, \$3,450,600; house duty, \$9,185,400; property and incomes, \$153,576,000; post-office, \$83,446,200; telegraph ser-

vice \$20,679,300; crown lands, \$2,527,200; receipts from Suez Canal shares and sundry loans, \$5,336,173; miscellaneous, \$9,433,722. The expenditures during the year were approximately \$679,000,000. It is noteworthy that the decline in customs amounts to \$7,500,000 for the year, and the decrease in stamp duty is nearly \$1,215,000.

NO CAUSE FOR SHAME.

There is no occasion for a union man or woman to blush or hang his or her head when asking for union-label goods bearing the union label. This little emblem of fairness and honesty on anything you buy tells its own story of honor and trades unionism, and as such should be respected by all who come in contact with it. The way some staunch unionists go about buying union-made goods reminds one of a school child of the kindergarten class spending her first penny in the candy store, when she does not know what she wants and would be afraid to ask for it if she did. There is an absolute lack of necessity for any such conduct or bashfulness in such cases, and the union man or woman should be proud in asking for goods bearing the label, instead of seemingly being ashamed of it. When you purchase the product of your co-worker in the army of labor see that the label of unionism is on it, and if it is not, do not invent some excuse

for not buying and sneak out of the store, but make a bold demand for the label, and, if the storekeeper has not what you want bearing it, tell him frankly why you cannot deal with him, and inform him when he sells goods bearing the label you will become his customer. You don't blush or seemed embarrassed when you receive your union wages. Why should you do so when asking for union-labeled goods? You have earned your money honestly. See that you spend it honestly. Think it over, and the next time you go to buy anything heed its precepts. The union label stands for the protection of just and honorable employers from competition by cheap labor rivals, fair wages for the laborer and better trade conditions. It guarantees the workmen a better living, shorter hours and more money. Therefore, there is no reason why you should not demand the union label. Demand the union label all the time.—St. Joseph Union.

A MORAL.

Mr. Wilkins had a dollar, so he said he guessed he'd pay
A little sum he'd borrowed from a gentleman named Gray;
Then Gray he took that dollar, and he said, "It seems to me
I'd better pay that little debt I owe to McAfee;"
Then McAfee the dollar paid upon a bill to Smart;
By Smart t'was paid to Thomson, and by Thomson paid to Hart.
And so that coin kept rolling as a very busy "plunk,"
Until it paid indebtedness amounting in the chunk
To more than forty dollars, and it may be rolling yet,
And all because this Wilkin thought he'd better pay a debt.
For when a dollar's started
On its debt-destroying way,
There hardly is a limit
To the sums that it will pay.

Mr. Wilkins knew a kindness that he might have done for Gray,
But he wasn't feeling kindly, so he thought it wouldn't "pay."
Then Gray, not being grateful, said: "It really seems to me
I've done sufficient favors for that blasted McAfee;"
Then McAfee felt ugly, and he took a whack at Smart,
Who passed it on to Thomson, who passed it on to Hart.
And so no act of kindness was done through all that day;
But many an act that rankled in a most unpleasant way;
And many a soul was longing for the help to fit its need,
And all because this Wilkins didn't do a kindly deed.
For a dollar or a kindness,
Rule is still the same, I say;
If you wish to see it rolling,
Better start it on its way.
—Icon.

THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE PEOPLE.

KANSAS CITY STAR.

The Constitution must be guarded for the people. That is its basic requirement for the present and the future. When the people plan and put into operation any necessary appliance for the Square Deal the first step in opposition is to attack the constitutionality of that step.

Just now it happens to be the Standard Oil that is trying to defeat the anti-rebate law. But that is only a conspicuous incident of the whole general assault. A constitutional republic would be made a constitutional anarchy if the Special Interests were to have their way. Witnesses

in criminal and trust cases stand on constitutional rights; privilege grabbers maintain that the Constitution will not permit the people to do what they will do. The organic law, by which this nation exists, has to be rescued from such perversion.

The Constitution was adopted to form a more perfect union between the states and "to secure the blessings of liberty to us and our posterity." It is time to give new life to that purpose. There are a great many aspects of our national life today in which this meaning in the Constitution is not lived up to. There was a period in this nation when it became necessary to prove by the sword that "government of the people, for the people and by the people should not perish from the earth." That same proof must be enforced now, peacefully, but just as effectually.

Secretary Root sounded the prophetic awakening in his declaration that in some

way and somehow there is going to come about a construction of the Constitution by which the expanded needs of our national life can be satisfied. All along the line this is to be verified — not alone where an outgrown doctrine of state's rights comes in contact with the pressure of national necessity; but, in all activities, the right of the people to do things which cannot be safely left undone will be made constitutional. If we must have sources of public revenue like the income tax we are going to have an income tax. If we cannot preserve our legislative assemblies from corruption without compelling unwilling testimony we are going to compel such evidence. If corporations give or accept rebates or violate decency in other ways they are going to be made to suffer for it.

The Constitution was made for the people of the United States and it must be rescued from the false friends who have perverted it to their selfish use.

FOLLY OF BELIEVING IN JUDICIAL INFALLIBILITY.

BY DR. J. ALLEN SMITH OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON.

This practical freedom from criticism which the supreme court has enjoyed until recent years does not indicate that its decisions have always been such as to command the respect and approval of all classes. It has from the beginning had the full confidence of the wealthy and the conservative, who have seen in it the means of protecting vested interests against the assaults of democracy. That the supreme court has largely justified their expectations is shown by the character of its decisions.

These decisions have been almost uniformly advantageous to the capital-owning class in preserving property rights and corporate privileges which the unhindered progress of democracy would have abridged or abolished. But we need not confine our attention to these comparatively few instances in which the laws have actually been declared null and void.

There is a much more numerous and important class of cases in which the supreme court, while not claiming to exercise this power, has virtually annulled laws by giving them an interpretation which has defeated the purposes for which they have been enacted.

The decision affecting the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission may be cited as an illustration.

It is only natural that the wealthy and influential classes who have been the chief beneficiaries of this system should have used all means at their command to exalt the supreme court and its assumption and exercise of legislative authority.

To the influence of these classes in our

political, business and social life must be attributed in large measure that widespread and profound respect for the judicial branch of our government which has thus far almost completely shielded it from public criticism.

That these questions are likely to receive more serious consideration in the near future we cannot doubt, when we reflect that the supreme court has, by character of its own decisions, effectively exploded the doctrine of judicial infallibility, which constitutes the only basis upon which its monopoly of constitutional interpretation can be defended.

With the progress of democracy it must become more and more evident that the system which places this far-reaching power in the hands of a body not amenable to popular control is a constant menace to liberty. It may not only be made to serve the purpose of defeating reform, but may even accomplish the overthrow of popular rights which the constitution expressly guarantees.

This so-called government by injunction is merely an outgrowth of the arbitrary power of judges to inflict punishment in cases of contempt. In this respect, as well as in the power to veto legislation, the authority of our courts may be guarded as a survival of monarchy.

The rights of judges to punish in a summary manner those whom they may hold to be in contempt of their authority has been defended by legal writers generally on the ground that it is the only way in which the necessary respect for judicial authority can be maintained.

CORRESPONDENCE

Local Union No. 15.

Jersey City, N. J., June 24th, 1907.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Local 15 has suffered the loss of a true and loyal member and as Press Secretary I will try and give the facts to those members in other parts of the country who may have known him.

Bro. Blankenship was employed by the Public Service Corporation in Hoboken and while cutting over at one of the substations he made a short circuit, the rash of which caused him to fall from the elevated platform on which he was working. He died in the hospital on June 5th, and the Local in a body accompanied his remains to their last resting place.

A copy of the resolution read and adopted by the Local will be found on another page if the editor can find room for them.

On the question of a defense fund that I spoke of in last month's issue of THE WORKER. We think that if any unbeliever making progress along those lines. We have sent the editor a copy of our plan so that he may publish it if he thinks it will interest the brotherhood at large.

Believing appreciation should be shown when it is due, we wish to congratulate the editor on last month's edition of THE WORKER. I think that if any unbeliever reads that one issue through and fails to see the justice of our cause, he is beyond all hope.

For the benefit of the traveling brothers, I will say that although there isn't a great deal going on at present, the word "Welcome" is on the mat and is meant for anyone with the goods. I might add that we like the "green goods man" best of all.

I don't mean the kind of green goods men that we had to deal with lately. If one Hiram Lane sees this he will know what I mean and settle up with his former landlady by sending her \$5.00 for board and \$4.50 for medicine and doctor bills which she paid while he was sick.

By doing this he will be taking a step toward clearing up the cause that brings our organization into ill repute and makes it so hard for a traveling brother to find a boarding house unless he has the means to pay in advance.

We would like to hear Bro. Lane explain this matter.

J. B. H., Press Sec'y.

Local No. 15 decided to take action on G. P. McNulty's communication regarding a defense fund. The matter was left in the hands of a committee, who formulated the resolutions given below, which was then voted upon by the local:

"It is the opinion of this committee that the dues should be increased from 75 cents to \$1.00 per month in order to create a defense fund and to provide ways and means of increasing our sick benefit from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per week.

In order to do this, the committee suggests that there be three funds created from the receipts over and above the per capita.

"The receipts should be divided into funds as follows:

"Fifteen per cent for current expenses, 25 per cent for a defense fund, 30 per cent for a sick benefit fund, and 30 per cent for per capita; total, 100 per cent.

"It is the desire of the committee to call special attention to the fact that it is necessary for the success of this plan that any expense whatsoever shall only be drawn from the fund set aside for that respective purpose and also that any and all donations should be drawn from the current expense fund.

"The 25 per cent defense fund should be a local affair until the I. B. E. W. decides to create a national or district council fund. In such case all surplus over and above the amount prescribed by the I. B. E. W. should revert to the local fund.

"The 30 per cent should be set aside to increase our sick benefit, and in order that a sufficient sum may accumulate to meet an emergency in the said fund, let the payment of \$5.00 per week continue until December 31st, 1907, after which date the benefits shall be increased to \$7.00 per week.

Respectfully submitted by

"J. B. HUNTER,

"A. J. WEBER,

"J. L. TRASK,

"THOS. McBRIDE,

"CHAS. GORDEN.

"Committee."

Local Union No. 26.

Washington, D. C. June 20, 1907.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

This will inform you that Local No. 26 has appealed to the President of the

District Council for the protection of the ninety-day clause of the International Constitution, on the grounds of a lockout ordered against all the building trades. President Potter, finding it impossible to get to this city for a few days, has delegated me as his representative, and as such I made a ruling that they were entitled to the protection, and under the ruling of the Constitution, Section 9, Article 14, I am notifying you that all requirements have been lived up to and request that you notify all members through THE WORKER that No. 26 will not receive traveling cards until further notice.

I understand that G. P. McNulty will be in this city in a few days to look over the situation.

Fraternally yours,
ROBT. DICKSON,
Sec'y-Treas.

Local Union No. 40.

St. Joe, Mo.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

A letter is due the brothers at large from this Local, so they will know the conditions existing here at present. The Missouri & Kansas telephone strike is still on, and I am proud to say every member of No. 40 is fighting just as hard for his rights today as he was ten months ago. I look for a settlement in favor of the Brotherhood within sixty days. Missouri & Kansas Telephone stock was quoted at 90 cents before the strike. It is now worth the proverbial 30 cents on the dollar, and as Bro. Noonan said, the Boston folks are going to make somebody get busy and settle.

We were visited by Bro. Noonan last meeting night and all present were encouraged by his remarks. The Citizens' Telephone Co. has applied to the Board of Public Works for a permit to open the streets here, and expect to begin work on their \$1,500,000 plant as soon as the material arrives. But, brothers, do not flock in here now expecting to go to work. Remember, large bodies move slowly. There is at present about 25 striking brothers here who are working at any old thing to make a living and, as they live here and most of them have families, they should be given first chance. I will take it upon myself to keep you informed through the WORKER, so that whenever there is a demand for men you will all know it.

The Bell is working about the same number of "animals" as they have had since the strike was called. They are not trying to do any new construction work, because the men are not capable and the company knows it.

I think a short letter from every Local

each month, explaining the conditions in their localities, is due our traveling brothers.

Yours fraternally,
J. M. SLAYBAUGH.

Local Union No. 100.

Jacksonville, Fla.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

From the open shop town of Jacksonville, Fla., comes the greetings to the entire brotherhood. We are still doing business at the old stand with a small membership its true, but every one a man who has been tried in the fires of experience, each one of them proud of his card, proud of his record as a union man, a word against the men who carry cards and accept work in open shops, who deserve their membership, and who for the sake of a few paltry dollars sell their principle, if they ever had any. We have had our share of these fellows, and I would call attention of the locals to make all of their brothers who have been away from home give an account of their whereabouts, and if any of them gives Jacksonville, mark him down as a scab and a traitor. We have here things in the shape of men, who have scabbed twice and thrice and they say if the unions were run right they would be union men. Ha! Ha! Ha! imagine how they want things run, well the day is coming when men with cards will be on top again, and I say let us keep this kind of cattle out of our union. There are others who carry cards and work it going and coming and when caught up with hand you a plausible story, and say I'm sorry but won't do it again? Another reason, and the question is asked, does it pay to be a union man. If there is any amount of work going on and a strike is called then the clause of 90 days prohibiting traveling men from going to work until after 90 days have expired is brought into effect. Yet scabs and strike breakers and non-union men are taken in as new members, is this not a penalty. The man with a card is penalized for ninety days, while the scab, strikebreaker and non-union man is received with open arms.

Another kick. To our journal some of our brothers write up their towns in glowing terms and wind up by saying not to come that way. Boys, if you can't welcome a brother, don't write up conditions unless you want some poor devil to start your way. Let him come and if he has the ticket and the goods why give him the best you can and wish him luck, let him feel he has friends when he carries his card, state the true conditions of things and if they come why do the best you can. We are going to try and build up our local, but we will not take back as members, men who have scabbed on us two or three times. Boys, if you want to

come to Florida with her open shops, come on we will do the best we can.

Local 100 voted a set of thanks to our sister Local No. 108 of Tampa, Fla., they have at all times been our friend, always ready to assist us, putting themselves to trouble and expense and at the last convention gave us their delegate as our proxy's, they have always been a friend in need as well as deed and we can recommend 108 and her members to all. Fred W. Mills, one of the seals here, was shot and killed by his brother-in-law, for cowardly attacking his mother-in-law, this happened last winter, the coroner's jury acquitted him on the spot, the grand jury did likewise. He was one of the worst enemies Local 100 had. He had one of the poorest funerals ever held in this city, and went to his grave unhonored and unwept, but let the grave keep its dead, we shall forgive, but cannot forget. Stand by your card, boys, be true and assist each other, we will win in the end. We had the Grand Old Gompers here and he made quite a long talk to a crowded house and we look for lots of good from his visit. Boys, don't surrender your union cards, your right, united we stand first, last and always.

LOOKOUT.

Local Union No. 127.

Denton, Tex., June 26, 1907.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I wish to report that No. 127 is doing business at the old stand and is doing it in an up-to-date manner.

At our last meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, E. P. Burns; Vice-President, H. B. Miller; Treasurer, R. G. Riker; Financial Secretary, F. Dolan; Recording Secretary, John Hughes; Press Secretary, A. B. Hubbs; Inspectors, E. A. Broune and J. Scott; Foreman, Wm. Specht; Trustees, J. K. Whitehead, W. W. Hamilton and D. Lenahan.

Our crew is in good working trim and we are gathering in our brother craftsmen as fast as we get a hold of them. We have an organized social committee, of which Brothers J. K. Whitehead, Wm. Specht, H. B. Miller and A. B. Hubbs are members, whose duty is to look after the entertainment and advancement socially and intellectually of the members of our Local. We are starting a library, reading room and employment bureau for our brothers. Harmony is our principle; "Excelsior" our war cry. We'll never give in until the "scab devil" is routed and eliminated from our field. "Unionism forever!" If our editor will permit space, I will repeat the words of the famous Old Noble Roman, that they might give courage and wake up our

brothers who may have by adverse circumstances allowed themselves to lag behind or become dormant in their efforts to push the battle forward:

"It was a noble Roman, on Rome's imperial day,
Who heard a coward croaker before the castle say—
'They're safe in such a fortress. There is no way
To shake it.
'On, on!' exclaimed the hero.
'I'll find a way, or make it.'"

Well, brothers, fuse blown, lights out.
A. B. H., Press Sec.

Local Union No. 156.

New Rochelle, N. Y.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

When the weather is hot and everybody worrying and sweatin' you can't expect the Press Secretary to dish up very many long 'uns, so I'll just say No. 156 is still on the map, everybody working and most of us are trying to improve ourselves morally, socially, financially and otherwise. The street railway here (in Denton) is about to begin work. It is a comparatively short job, but will be strictly a "card" job. Our District Organizer, Bro. Frank Swor, is moving about and says we are to have a Local in Amarillo, Tex., soon. I am proud to note that most of our membership are trying to do more and more towards improving themselves as craftsmen, as well as trying to uplift the human family generally.

Fraternally,
"OLD CRIP."

Local Union No. 185.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Having no press secretary for Local 185 I have been asked to let the boys of our craft know where we are, but are having trouble of our own.

First—Local 185 drew up a new wage scale as follows: \$4.00 for city work, 8 hours, shop to shop. Trouble man, \$100 per month. Toll line gangs, \$75.00 straight time with beans and potatoes, 9 hours, shop to shop, double time for Sundays and legal holidays, overtime, time and one half. This scale applies to the full state of Montana with the exception of Butte and Anaconda.

Our new scale being presented to the Rocky Mountain Bell Tel. Co. by the district council and to take effect on May 15, 07, was rejected by the Company and on May 21, 1907 settlement being still refused the executive board ordered out all Bell employees.

So now there is nothing doing and No. 185 earnestly request that all floaters stay shy of Montana, until after the fight

and as soon as settlement is made we will notify you at once.

We have one man, an Ex-President of Local 185 by name of A. C. Probst, who is still working as wire chief, and the manager, Mr. Bacon goes out some, on trouble, and I think that Bacon is for cooking purposes and we will have to roast this Bacon. See!

Two liners were shipped in from the east, we understand they were from Omaha, they landed last evening and after learning conditions in Helena they positively refused to go to work.

We have a scab switch board man landed today from Minneapolis and went to work this evening. None of us have been able to see this man yet, but will the very first opportunity.

Am sorry we can't give this man's name but will publish it later through our WORKER.

We extend our sympathy to all locals out on strike and best wishes to all.

Fraternally yours,

WILL FARRINGTON.

Local Union No. 245.

Toledo, Ohio.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Resolutions adopted by Local No. 245, of Toledo, O., on the death of one of its members:

Brother Wm. Nagle passed away May 22d, 1907, after a lingering illness.

The brother has been a charter member of this local and has shown himself a true worker for the same, well liked by his fellow workmen and all who knew him.

Local Union No. 370.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I want to get my hammer out against certain beneficent (?) and philanthropic (?) institutions we have here on the coast, who consider it their duty to let all humanity know the unlimited resources, splendid climate, and opportunities for getting wealthy in a very limited time that exist in the Golden West, and that culminate in the beautiful city of Angels. To be more explicit, the City Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, together with the various railroad companies who make their tremendous dividends by handling the passengers who are bamboozled into coming out here, are flooding the country with the most alluring literature, picturing in glowing colors the ideal conditions existing here, the excellent wages, the perfect climate, low cost of living, the great demand for all kinds of

labor at the best wages, etc., etc. They would give you the impression that men in all lines of work are in great demand. In fact, men actually come in here expecting men to meet them at the depot and take them and their tools right out on the job, paying him \$5, \$6.50 or \$7 a day.

Now brothers, just let me give you a little tip from the working man's standpoint, a few straight, honest facts as to the true situation. In the first place, please bear in mind that these various organizations are simply allied capital, capital united to keep up the price of all products, manufacturers, etc., and to keep down the price of labor. And they certainly go about it in the most logical and effective way, by trying to create an over supply of labor, and an increasing demand for their products. To illustrate a man comes in here from the east, goes to some company or firm in his line, whatever it may be. Does Mr. Official offer him a job at a magnificent salary? Not on your life! He knows Mr. Workingman is here, knows he has spent all or almost all he had to get here, and that he has got to go to work or starve, knows that every other employer in the city has agreed not to pay any more, so he offers him \$2.00 or \$2.50 a day! Mr. Workingman can take it or leave it, there are lots more men who have read that literature who will be here in a day or two, broke and forced to work for what they can get, so he leans back in his chair with his feet on the desk, puffs away at his two-bit cigar, and waits for them to come along. I have been in places where \$2.50 a day was good pay for a man, but it costs more than twice as much to live out here, so the pay you see is really only half as good. Just at present it is practically to get work at all at any wages, and getting worse every day. Two-thirds of the brothers present at our last two meetings were out of work, and there are hundreds of men, good men too, in this city who can't even get a job sawing wood or digging ditches.

Now Brothers, you see what we are up against. It is a big fight, but we mean to win out. Be wise enough to stay away for your own good, and be loyal to your brothers here and keep your non-union friends away, for we can do nothing so long as non-union men keep coming in here taking whatever is offered them and refusing to join the union. We depend on you to help us keep men away by making the true situation known, and helping to offset the widespread deceptive advertising of the capitalist organizations. Are you on? All right, go tell the man you work with.

Yours fraternally,

W. W. IRVINE,

Press Sec.

Local Union No. 415.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

C. S. Niles is scabbing on us in this strike here against the R. M. Bell Tel. Co., his card No. is 45836, he said he would not go out till he got a personal letter from the Grand President. He is the only card man that stayed to work in the state. All brothers should stay away from this part of the V. S. as we are out in four states, Wyoming, Montana, Utah and Idaho. I am

Fraternally yours,

H. S. WHALEN.

Local Union No. 428.

Bakersfield, Calif.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Know ye, all men, that Bro. Elmer Mangerson, Card No. 114517, is a renegade, so adjudged by Local No. 428 of Bakersfield, Calif. The specific charge, although there are numerous others, is the collection of dues from several brothers who came into this jurisdiction and the "blowing of the money" in a way to satisfy his Silurian taste. He is supposed to be somewhere in the east, probably in or near Chicago. He was in trouble there last summer, was jailed, and had to go back for trial. Nothing gave him greater pleasure than to regale everyone he met with the nauseating details and glorifying his conduct. He is a bad one and I hope all brothers will take notice. He did not take out a card when leaving. Two months more will make him an outlaw.

This wandering confraternity of petty-larceny linemen weary me almost beyond the power of expression. Honor is a word that has only a vague and unintelligible meaning for the class as a rule. What they get they squander on their vicious pleasures, and they generally get everything that isn't nailed down. Their reprehensible fingers itch for the feel of a dishonest dollar. Their one best bet is booze, and, they hit it wherever they see it.

I hope all brothers will withhold favors to Mangerson until time as he shall properly repent and see the error of his

way. We will do as much for you. Let us know the name and number of your degenerates and if they come this way we will gladly place the gentle kick upon the bosom of their purloined pantaloons.

Yours fraternally,

C. T. COLLINS, Sec'y.

Bakersfield, Calif.

Local Union No. 532.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As this letter is from a young local, and also our first attempt at letting the brothers know we are very much alive, we have strong hopes of seeing our troubles in the WORKER, where all good honest brothers will also see it.

Our local No. 532 is just a small item of our district, which is comprised of Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and Montana, constituting what is known as the Rocky Mountain Bell division of the American Bell. At present this entire district is out on a strike, we were called out at 9 p. m. May 21st, at 7:30 p. m. May 22d, not a "union man" went to work, when they were told not too, Butte alone was getting a scale, much higher than the rest of the district asked for, they continued at work, untill about a week ago, when they, "God bless them" joined our forces, to help us win our cause, making a tieup in four states solid. There are a few "scabs" working, one in particular, who is known as a "scab," even when everything is fair.

We sincerely hope, all brothers will do what little they can to help us, tell all lineman and telephone installers and wiremen about the conditions out here, keep away till things are fair once more, which we certainly hope, is near at hand.

We are not asking too much, only a dollar a day more, than common labor, and that is not too much for a hazardous trade.

Sincerely hoping and wishing all brothers success in all their efforts to win their little trouble, we beg to remain

Very truly,

Billings Local No. 532, I. B. E. W.

GERALD W. LANSING,

Press Sec.

REVERSED.

Parry M. Postnuts approached the gate presided over by St. Peter and demanded admittance.

"You'll have to show a clear card before you get in here," said St. Peter.

"But I don't believe in cards. I advocate the open shop," cried Parry M. Post-

nuts.

"You've got the wrong steer, my boy," said St. Peter. "This is a closed shop institution. Second door to the left is where you'll find the elevator that will carry you down to open shop headquarters."—*Ex.*

DISTRICT COUNCIL OFFICERS.

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District Council No. 1—M. R. Welch,

District Council No. 2—J. J. McLaughlin,
111 Saratoga St., E. Boston, Mass.District Council No. 3—H. W. Potter,
116 S. Peach St., W. P., Philadelphia, Pa.

District Council No. 4—Thos. J. Cleary,

District Council No. 5—L. L. Donnelly,
8 W. 5th St., Erie, Pa.District Council No. 6—Oliver Myers,
1022 W. Bancroft St., Toledo, Ohio.District Council No. 7—P. T. McDonald,
240 S. Main St., Connellsville, Pa.

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419 Main St., Worcester, Mass.Robert Dickson,
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923 Albany St., Schenectady, N. Y.J. K. Packard,
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416 Wood St., Connellsville, Pa.

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1924 Lyner Ave., Des Moines, Ia.St. L.—Harry Meyers,
928 N. 17th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Cook Co.—C. L. White,

Ill. and Ind.—W. D. Mulinix,
301 S. Center St., Joliet, Ill.Tex. and Ark.—W. M. Graham,
222 St. Mary St., San Antonio, Tex.N. W.—Frank Fisher,
St. James Hotel, Duluth, Minn.Southern—E. E. Hoskinson,
416 Mary St., Evansville, Ind.R. E. Perrin,
213 10th St., Sioux City, Ia.W. H. Coleman,
1029 Laramie St., Atchison, Kan.E. J. Hayes,
76 Aberdeen St., Chicago, Ill.F. R. McDonald,
58 S. Root St., Aurora, Ill.Frank Swor,
Lock Box 61, Fort Worth, Texas.E. M. Stanchfield,
818 10th St., S., Minneapolis, Minn.Dale Smith,
Box 232, Norfolk, Va.

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Pacific—H. L. Worthington,
15 Ferry Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.Intermountain—L. Lynn,
Box 402, Salt Lake, Utah.Centennial—W. S. Campbell,
1912 Lincoln Ave., Denver, Colo.J. L. Cook,
1414 8th Ave., Oakland, Cal.W. C. Medhurst,
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J. F. Byrnes.

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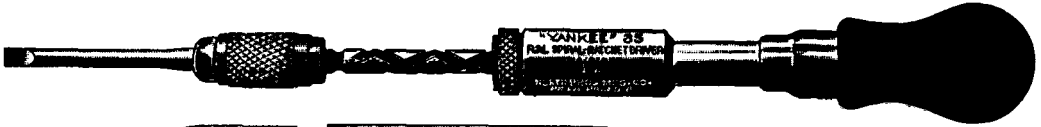
Quarter Fee, for each member	\$1 00
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Note—The above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order, otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

Address, Peter W. Collins, G. S.

"Yankee" Spiral-Ratchet Screw Driver No. 35. Right and Left Hand and Rigid



In construction it is the same as the No. 30 and 31, but smaller and for driving small screws only.

It is intended for electrical workers, cabinet makers, carpenters and mechanics having a large number of small screws to drive, and where a lighter weight tool will be much more sensitive and convenient than the standard patterns, or No. 30.

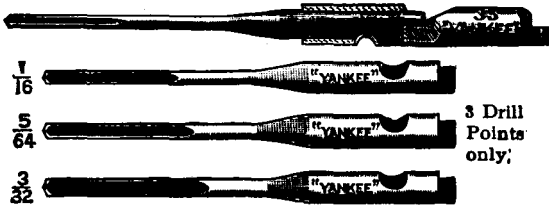
It is small enough to be conveniently carried in the pocket, measuring 7 in. long when closed (without bit) and weighing complete less than 7 ounces.

Chuck

with

Drill Points

$\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{5}{64}$ and $\frac{3}{32}$ as shown, also



3 Drill Points only;

Countersink can be furnished to fit
No. 34 Yankee Spiral-Ratchet
Screw Driver.



It drives screws in or out, ratchets in or out, and is arranged to hold rigid when closed or extended.

The bits are straight, so they can be used to drive screws through holes in insulators, etc., where the flattened blades will pass through holes.

The great convenience of this new driver in its smaller size and lesser weight, will commend and make it a desirable tool even to those who already have the No. 30. The length of tool with bit in chuck is $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. closed and $12\frac{1}{4}$ in. when extended.

Extra long bits projecting 4 in. beyond chuck, or 2 in. longer than regular bits, can be furnished in these widths.

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Extra Spurs, 25 Cents per Pair, Postpaid.

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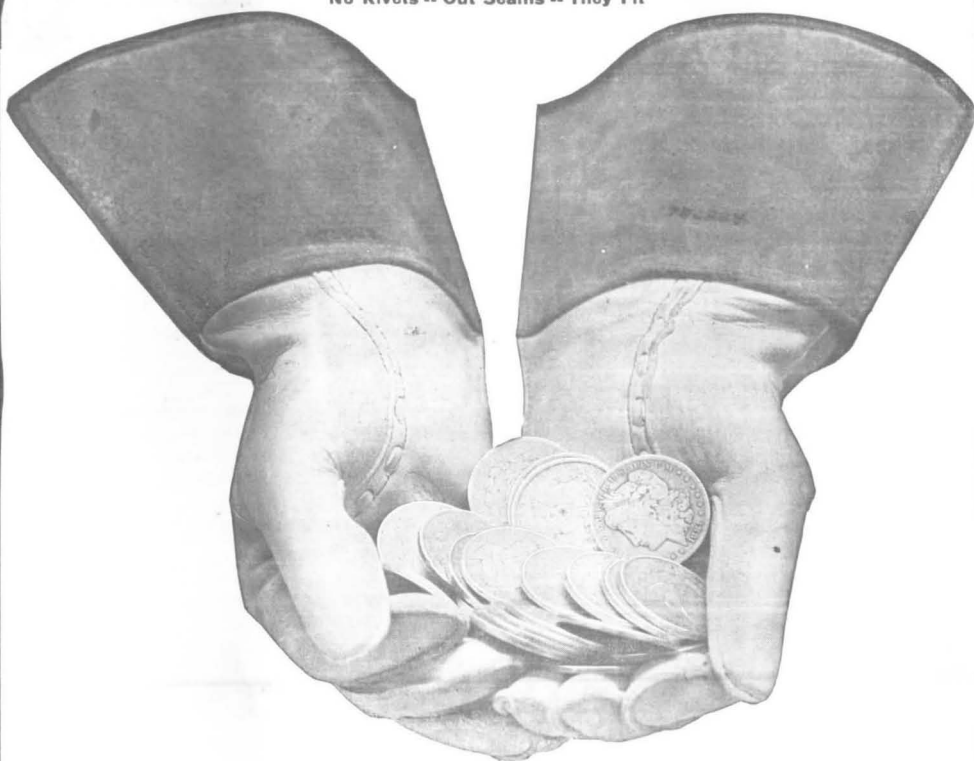
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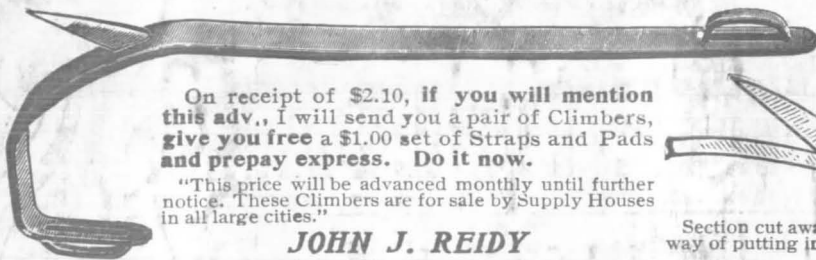
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Section cut away showing our way of putting in the spur.

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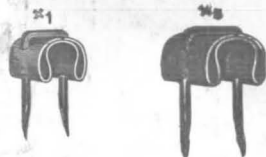


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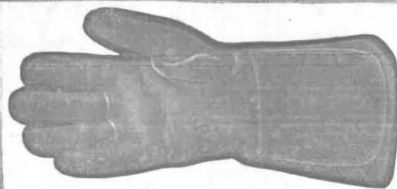
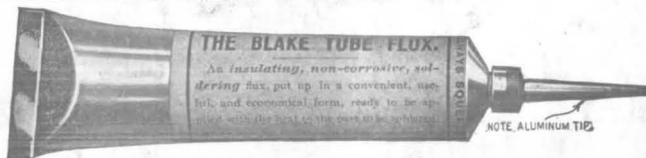
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